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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1872. NO. 131.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

DOINGS OF OUR LAW-MAKERS.

Tampering with Laws by Lobbyists

Another Investigation Ordered.

SEPARATE EARNINGS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Schoeppe Case to be Reopened.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1872.

SENATE.

More Loose Legislation.

Mr. Dechert drew attention to the fact that an important Senate amendment to the bill relative to the pay of Philadelphia policemen was omitted by the transcribers before sent to the Governor, who signed the bill without it, and offered a resolution for investigation. Remarks followed from Messrs. Davis of Philadelphia; Buckalew, Gray, Brooke and White, in which facts in past legislation were cited, showing that bills became laws without ever having passed either house, or were deliberately mutilated before reaching the Executive, and language strongly condemnatory of such frauds was uttered. Finally, a special investigating committee, consisting of Messrs. Deckert, Peterliken and Gray was appointed.

Mr. Billingfelt moved to add two more lawyers to the committee on the McClure-Gray contest. Adopted, and Messrs. Buckalew and Wartel were added. The committee now consists of five Republicans and four Democrats.

Bills Reported From Committees.

Among the reports from committees were the Senate bill securing married women their separate earnings, with an amendment requiring them to notify the Court of their intention to embrace this law, and the House bill preventing the sale of liquors on election day, with an amendment confining the prohibition to the hours of voting.

Reopening of the Schoeppe Case.

Mr. Weakley introduced a bill authorizing the Cumberland County Court to open judgment in Paul Schoeppe's case and grant a new trial.

Eulogies on Senator Connell.

Mr. Gray announced the death of Senator Connell, and after eulogies by Messrs. Gray, Graham, Randall, Purman and White, and the passage of the usual resolutions, adjourned till Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Gilfillan, incorporating the South Side Savings Bank; corporators, David Chess, John Brown, John Hugus, Charles Schwarm, George Trautman, James Kerr and others; location, East Birmingham; capital, two hundred thousand dollars.

By Mr. Sample, authorizing any rate of interest on written conflact. This was read once by request; also repealing aldermen supplement of February 14th, 1867.

By Mr. Taylor, authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain real estate in Temperanceville. Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Civil Code.

The Joint Legislative Committee on the report of the Civil Code Commissioners reported thereon adversely.

The McClure-Gray Commitee

To-night heard the argument of Mr. Briggs for the sitting member, who entered the plea that this Senate has no jurisdiction, but that the petition must be presented within ten days after the organization of the next Legislature. Mr. Hall combatting this view of the case in behalf of McClure.

Serious Illness of Senator Evans.

Considerable interest is felt here in the reports of the serious illness of Senator Evans. The last dispatch received here to-night represented his case as very critical. His friends regard his illness as fatal.

Later—Senator Evans Dying.

At the last instance of Senator Mumma, a dispatch was sent to the family of Senator Evans, at West Chester, in reply to which Senator Evans's son replied that his father was dying.

Bogus Legislation.

In the State Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Petrikin, of Huntingdon county, introduced a preamble and resolution charging that a Senate bill of last session, entitled "An act relating to legal proceedings for or against corporations," is made to appear as having been considered and passed by both houses, and private investigation having revealed the fact that said bill was not considered and passed, it is resolved that the Committee on Judiciary General be instructed to inquire into the truth of these allegations. The bill was referred to in Mr. Petrikin's resolution is supposed to be the one relative to railroad crossings, three attempts to secure the passage of such a measure having been made at the session of 1877. The journals of the House and Senate were manipulated by the lobby, and the bill in question received all the marks showing its progress through the Legislature. It was finally sent to the Governor, who was assured, it is said, by several prominent Senators that it was a fraud—that it had never even been considered by the Senate. It was signed by Gov. Geary on the 19th of June, and now occupies a place on the statute book of the State. It is to be hoped that the Judiciary Committee will sift the matter to the bottom.

The Evans Case—Who Were Interested.

The investigation by the Senate Committee in the affair of State Agent Evans has progressed so as to commence inquiring, who got the money? Colonel John W. Forney was the first witness on this branch of the subject. He wrote a letter recommending the appointment of Evans, and when he afterwards, in 1871, received two thousand dollars, he says it was on the score of relationship! It was in the nature of a gift from his relative. If two thousand of this money were paid to Forney merely "because of his relations," Mr. Evans seems to have been scattering it around with a lavish hand. When questioned in regard to the circumstances of Evans, Colonel Forney informed the Committee that they were rather desperate. He thought Evans had "lost a great deal of money in oil speculations."

Col. McClure's Petition.

The petition of Col. McClure is a long and exhaustive document, and recites clearly and distinctly about two thousand cases of illegal voting in the various precincts and a miscount of about one thousand, proving that fraud was rampant on election day, and that really Col. McClure is elected to the Senate by a handsome majority. It concludes as follows:

And your petitioner further avers that a large number of lawless and wicked men, not qualified electors of the said Senatorial district, and others did combine and conspire to poll, and procure to be polled, illegal votes for the said Henry W. Gray for Senator, and that in pursuance to said unlawful combination and conspiracy, they and others did repeatedly vote for the said Henry W. Gray for Senator, in many of the divisions of said district by personating those who were dead and absent, and other electors who did not on that day offer to vote, and that said conspirators were in many instances known to the election officers, or the police force of said city who aided them in their nefarious conspiracy and refused to arrest them for their criminal conduct, although requested by citizens so to do, and that pursuant to said unlawful combination and conspiracy over two thousand (2,000) illegal votes were polled for said Henry W. Gray, which have been counted for him in the several divisions, in which said illegal votes were polled and carried into the general return for said district; and that in further pursuance of said combination and conspiracy did corruptly subscribe, procure, officers of the several election divisions of said district to illegally refuse qualified votes, to admit illegal votes, and to falsify the return of the said election by the substitution of ballots and the alteration of the hourly and other returns, by law required to be by them made.

Wherefore your said petitioners show that at the said election, and by the means aforesaid, Alexander K. McClure has been duly elected Senator, having received more votes than were given for Henry W. Gray, the return candidate, or for any person for said office, and that therefore the election was undue and the return false in declaring and returning the said Henry W. Gray as duly elected to the said office.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your honorable body will appoint a suitable time for hearing this complaint, and make such order as may be necessary to exhibit the aforesaid undue and false return. That you will order, decree and adjudge the said return of the said Henry W. Gray to the office of Senator aforesaid to be false, and that the said Alexander K. McClure was at said election duly and legally elected to said office, and that your honors will take such other action in the premises as you deem fit, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c.

OFFICIAL SHARP PRACTICE.

Mixed State of Affairs in Nebraska.

OMAHA, February 9.—Governor James, who has been acting as Governor since the impeachment of Butler, left this State yesterday afternoon, going East on business. J. S. Hascall, President of the Senate, left this place also yesterday afternoon for the Capital, and this morning we have a proclamation from him, as acting Governor, convening the State Legislature! The call is for other business than that for the purpose of taking action as to when any offices shall be made vacant and the manner of filling the same, the investigation of the official conduct of any officers, and the question of expedient their impeachment. It is claimed that this is sharp practice, with the intention of impeaching the absconding men who lately prorogued the Legislature, in which case they will would become acting Governor of the State. The Legislature is called for February 5th. Governor James will probably be back in two or three days.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Change in Tone of English Press.

WAR RISKS TAKEN ON AMERICAN VESSELS.

The English View of the Matter.

Depression of American Securities.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—The difficulty about the Alabama claims has a depressing influence upon the American securities in the Continental market. The 5-20 bonds of 1862 have declined ¼d here since Wednesday. The market is heavy.

Return of C. F. Adams—The "Times" Takes a New Tack.

LONDON, February 9.—Charles Francis Adams sails from Liverpool to-morrow.

It is reported that the Americans in Liverpool do not approve of the claims of indirect damages.

The *Times* declares that England has not revoked and never will revoke the Treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolved to stand by it, but cannot and will not embark in an altercation specially designed to close the door to all hopes of settlement.

War Risks Taken on American Vessels.

LONDON, February 9.—War risks are taken on American vessels in the Manilla trade, in consequence of the apprehensions raised by the Alabama claims dispute.

The *Post* regrets the vehemence of the English press in their attack on the Americans, because it may stand in the way of an amicable settlement.

The *Standard* sees in the difficulty which has so suddenly arisen a source of grave anxiety and great possible danger, as an unfortunate accident might at any moment precipitate a quarrel. The *Standard* feels sore that the United States will not withdraw their claims, and advises all parties to support the Government in maintaining the position which Great Britain has assumed.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Board, is in London. He will leave for Paris to-morrow. Hon. Caleb Cushing, also connected with the Board, has just arrived in Paris.

The Arbitrators Will Not Award a Gross Sum of Damages.

A gentleman of New York has addressed a private letter to a Senator, stating that he has received intelligence from England to the effect that although the tribunal of arbitrators had not yet considered the respective statements of Great Britain and the United States, the British Government has reason to believe the arbitrators will not award a gross sum of damages to the United States, therefore Great Britain desires that the American statement shall be amended or modified to meet the alternative of assessment of damages.

The English View—Sir Stafford Northcote's Speech.

The following is an extract from a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote (who, it will be remembered, was one of the British commissioners in Washington,) in a speech in Parliament on the evening of August 4, 1871, upon the motion of Charles Adderly for the production of copies of instructions given by her Majesty's Government to the Commissioners at Washington:

The claims arising out of the acts of the Alabama and other vessels were most clearly defined in the treaty. The honorable member for Richmond had remarked that the previous Conventions had left many points vague and introduced a number of claims which we could not fairly have admitted. They were left so vague, indeed, that it would have been possible under those claims to have raised a number of questions which this country was not willing to submit to arbitration. They might have raised questions with regard to what they called England's premature recognition of belligerency, and *the consequential damage arising from the prolongation of the war*, and with regard also to other questions which this country could not have admitted. Instead of this being the case, however, the treaty, as finally concluded, narrowed the question at issue very closely by confining the reference solely to losses growing out of the acts of particular vessels, and *to exclude altogether all claims upon which the Americans had heretofore insisted*. He contended, therefore, that the Joint High Commission had upon this point worked substantial advantage rather than injury to this country.

The Point of Difference.

[From the New York World, Thursday.]

We gave at length yesterday what seemed to us to be a fair construction of the tenth article of the treaty. The English Government relies also upon the language in its first paragraph. And it cannot be denied that this government did state to the English commissioners "that in the hope of an *amicable settlement* no estimate was made of direct and indirect losses." That Great Britain claims that the treaty was such a settlement, and therefore that the contingency mentioned in the concluding sentence, which follows w was said by the American commissioners respecting an amicable settlement—to-wit, without prejudice to the right to indemnification on their account [indirect losses] in the event of such settlement being made—never occurred. By reference to the sixth chapter of the protocols, which we publish, it will be seen that is not the view taken by the Government, for it says: "The British Commissioners declined to make the amicable settlement, which was proposed on the part of the United States." The controversy as to the protocol therefore turns upon the point of what was meant and understood by the phrase "amicable settlement." The administration says it meant an agreement to pay on the spot, without further litigation, a lump sum. The British Government on the other hand asserts that the treaty arrangement is such a settlement.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Polish Schools to be Germanized.

BERLIN, February 9.—In the Diet to-day, during a debate on the Education bill, Bismarck said the Government was disposed to propitiate the Roman Catholics, but its patience was exhausted. He announced it as the policy of Prussia hereafter to Germanize the Polish schools, as France had Gallicized those of Alsace and Loraine.

Honors to Minister Curtin.

PARIS, February 9.—A special dispatch from Nice reports that Mr. Curtin, American Minister to Russia, was entertained at a banquet on board the United Steamer Shenandoah, by Commander Wells, yesterday. Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of the Minister. The banquet was preceded by a boat race in the harbor, and followed by a ball on board the Shenandoah, which was gaily decorated.

Treachery of Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS, February 9.—The *Patrie* says the Committee of the National Assembly which is investigating the facts connected with the capitulation of French fortifications and armies during the recent war, has obtained proof of Marshal Bazaine's treachery to the Republic. The Assembly Committee on war contracts has adopted a resolution asking the United States Government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials who were accused of participating in the purchase of arms for the French Government during the war.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 9.—The French Embassy at Washington has been offered to Druyn De L'Huys.

A movement is on foot for the Assembly to make Thiers President for life, and to renew the Assembly by annual election.

Propositions are reported to emanate from the Left and Center of the Assembly which recommend amnesty to all the Communists under the rank of commissioned officers, who have committed no offense under the common law.

LONDON, February 9.—Extensive preparations are making for the thanksgiving ceremony at St. Paul's. Petitions have been presented to Parliament contesting the seat of Nolan, just elected to the House from Galway. The indications are that Dease will be successful in the parliamentary election in Kerry.

In the House of Commons to-day, Right Hon. Henry Bouverie Brand, the ministerial candidate, was elected Speaker without opposition.

PARIS, February 9.—M. Leon Say has tendered his resignation as Prefect of the Seine. He will probably be succeeded by M. Augustin Cochin.

MADRID, February 9.—Agitations against the Government are active in the Provinces of Valentra and Andalusia.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; account 92⅝@92¾. American securities flat; 5-20s, 92; 1862, 91¾; do 65, 91¾; do 67, 91¾; 10-40s 89.

FRANKFORT, February 9.—5 20s of '62, 90¾.

PARIS, February 9.—Rentes 56f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 11¼@11⅝d. Breadstuffs firm; California wheat 11s 5d; red winter 11s 8d@11s 10d.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 35.

The week's sales by the Messrs. Kleber, of the famous Steinway pianos, since last Bulletin, are the following:

Dr. W. L. Hunter, Turtle Creek, bought a Steinway square grand piano.

Ursuline Sisters, Academy, Cliff street, bought a Steinway cabinet grand upright piano.

Dr. William McBryer, Apollo, Pa., bought a Steinway upright piano.

J. U. Warden, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano, etc., etc.

The great majority of the American public will buy the *best* only, preferring to postpone purchasing than to put up with a mediocre or cheap article. In consequence the Steinway's, being considered the best, are in such enormous demand that, although employing some six hundred hands and turning out some eighty pianos per week, the idea of employing a set of night hands in order to keep up with their growing and gigantic trade, and to rid themselves of the importunities of their agents, is seriously spoken of by the firm in various ways. Indeed, our ever energetic Steinway agents, Messrs. Kleber Bro., can keep fully supplied, they tell us, by dint of hard knocks at headquarters.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Amnesty Bill.

Tariff and Revenue Questions.

IRREGULARITY OF STAFF PROMOTIONS.

No Verdict in the Stokes Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 9, 1872.

The Defeat of Amnesty

In the Senate to-day is regarded by most as postponing the question for the present session. The Hale bill from the House is on the table, and might possibly be passed if a direct vote could be had upon it, but it is Mr. Sumner's known intention to move his Civil Rights bill as an amendment to every proposition for amnesty, and the Senate is too tired of the subject to care to go over the discussion again. Before the Hale bill can be reached, it is possible that strength enough may be obtained for it to vote Sumner's proposition down without extended debate, but other business is likely to push amnesty aside for sometime, as Logan's Chicago Relief bill has precedence on Monday, and Cole has given notice that he will begin work in the Senate on the Appropriation bills on Tuesday.

The Tariff and Revenue.

The discussions in the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the course to be pursued concerning revenue and tariff, have progressed so far as to show that the proposition to report a divided bill to the House will not be adopted. The indications now are that a bill reducing the revenue about forty millions will be reported by the middle of next month. This is less than the temper of the House at present would justify. Many who do not want any change in the tariff are anxious to have the Senate Finance Committee report before the Ways and Means are ready, and send a revenue bill to the House, when the odd questions of the rights of the respective Houses will be pretty sure to carry the measure over to the next session.

Irregular Staff Promotions.

Army men have just discovered a curious piece of work effecting the staff corps. It seems that under the last administration when additions were made to the number of staff officers, that places were filled by selection and not by regular promotion, through some species of quiet working. It has been declared that such selection was illegal, and it is now proposed to throw all the two lists selected back to their old grades, and promote those who at the time stood next in order of rank. The matter had got before the Senate, when Senator Edmunds stopped it. The cases under consideration affected the Quartermaster's corps along, but if the precedent is established it will be extended to all the rest. A large number of officers are involved in the contemplated change, and the discovery of the proposed step has caused much excitement.

Postoffice at Quincy.

The Committee on Public Buildings have agreed to a bill authorizing the erection of a postoffice at Quincy, Illinois.

The Goat Island Bill.

It is understood that the House Committee on Pacific Railroad will soon report its old acquaintance, the Goat Island bill, favorably.

The Stokes Case.

In the case of Stokes, of Tennessee, last night Judge Cartter charged the jury that if they found that Stokes was engaged in the prosecution of these claims against the Government for lucre or with the knowledge of their character, he is guilty; but if they find that he was discharging a duty that he owed to his constituents as representative in Congress in furtherance of their interests honest claimants before the Government Departments, he is not guilty. The jury were then respited until this morning. They retired with the case at ten o'clock this morning, and returned at half past two o'clock this afternoon. The foreman stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and there was no prospect of agreement, as they stood now as they did when they went out. They were discharged. It is understood that they stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

The General Steamboat Law—The Committee on Commerce Proceeding with Great Caution—Their Efforts Directed to Perfecting the Value and Importance of the Towing System Appreciated—The Committee Determined Not to Hamper it with Needless Restrictions—The Question of Compensation for Permission to Build a Bridge Under the Pernicious Law of 1866 Refused.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1872.

Within the last few days the Committee on Commerce have devoted three of their daily sessions to the consideration of the general steamboat law—Thursday, Tuesday and today, Wednesday. Their sittings have been private, the various interests concerned in the law being heard by written or printed statements, circulars and arguments. The Supervising Inspectors submitted theirs, urging the retention of the amendable settlement, of February, and dwelling at length on the importance of some of the inventions for security and safety. The inventors also sent in reasons why their several appliances would secure the handling and management of steam power so as to render it at all times subject to control, harmless as water power, or the gentle breezes that fill the mariner's sails.

There has been free discussion by the members of the committee, who all seem desirous of the best lights on the subject and of acting upon them. Their progress has been so cautious that they have not yet got further than the seventh section, which was under consideration when they adjourned to-day. As far as they have progressed they have removed the unnecessary exactions and restrictions of the present law, made plain, sensible provisions where it was before ambiguous and introduced nothing of doubtful propriety. The steam navigation of the ocean, bays, sounds, lakes and rivers, come within this general law, and are to be all regulated by its provisions. Altogether, it forms an intricate and complicated system. Each interest has particular requirements, differing from all the others, but none differs so widely as the Western river navigation with its periodical floods, raging currents, abrupt bends, changing channels, and almost unlimited extent.

Experience having been demonstrated that the most desirable, safe and economical vast combination of winding streams is to use them for the cheap interchange of the invaluable commodities abounding in the great valley which they drain, they consider that a large scheme rises into pre-eminent importance, and eclipses all others. Hence, none of the provisions in any law should interfere with the successful working of this. The prosperity of half the continent would be seriously affected by adverse legislation. No impediments, no restrictions so as to hinder the development of this grand system, could be placed in its way without retarding the growth of our manufacturing cities and inflicting injury upon the whole country.

Such are the views entertained by the majority of the committee, who will not permit any restrictions to be inserted in the bill, calculated to diminish the usefulness of the towboats or tax them with needless inventions. Their history is a history of unparalleled safety in the management of steam by skilful hands, in their case, has been left to the unfailing vigilance of instinct in the preservation of life and property. And so it will probably be left, as it should be, under the same guardianship, which has raised it from small beginnings, only twenty years ago, to its present stately magnitude. Such legislation as they think of only four lives. Any attempt by legislation to make life more secure, would be an exhibition of impotent folly, which might injure a most useful and beneficent business, whilst putting money in the pockets of patentees and inspectors.

At the present rate of progress, the bill cannot be matured for reporting to the House much before the close of the month. The primary question before the committee, who are fully impressed with the importance of framing a good law, that shall interfere only where regulations are absolutely necessary, is

The large question was before the committee yesterday on an application for authority to the Quincy and St. Joseph Railroad to build a bridge across the Mississippi river, at Louisville, near Clinton, under the injudicious law of 1866. The committee refuse to consider the matter, and dismissed the application, on the ground that a bridge constructed under it would interfere with the navigation. This may be taken as a straw showing the direction opinion is taking, that the rivers are still valuable as avenues of commerce, notwithstanding the number and usefulness of railroads.

It is understood that the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy will be in attendance at the meeting of the committee to-morrow, when the subjects of the decline of our shipping and foreign commerce will be again taken up.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1872.

ANOTHER THIEF CAUGHT.

John N. Ehle, clerk in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, was arrested on a warrant at the instance of the Third Auditor, who charges him with stealing from the files of the office certain abstracts and evidences of indebtedness upon which to base fraudulent claims against the Government. The Third Auditor has been missed from a number of vouchers by filing them in connection with a fraudulent claim; but at present it is impossible to tell whether he ever succeeded in actually obtaining any similar claim through the office. Ehle, it is said, extracted the papers, passed them over to a supposed confederate, but who in reality was a detective employed to watch his operations. He was required to give bail.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, with amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next, and insist upon its consideration until disposed of.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up his resolution calling upon the President for any information he may have as to the intention of the British Government to repudiate the Treaty of Washington, and advocated its passage.

Mr. SHERMAN did not believe that, after full consideration, either nation would be likely to violate a solemn contract of the character of the Treaty of Washington.

The resolution was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the amnesty bill came up. The amendment substituting "citizen" for "person" in the first section, thus excluding Chinamen from the operations of the bill, was defeated, 15 to 35. Another, that the act shall not be construed to alter the naturalization laws, was also lost. A motion that the bill should not be construed to authorize the naturalization of Chinamen was lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON appealed to the Senate to pass the amnesty bill without amendment.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sumner's amendment, the supplementary civil rights bill, and resulted in a tie vote, the Speaker deciding the question by casting his vote in the affirmative.

After a number of amendments had been offered and several long speeches made, the question was finally taken on the amnesty bill as amended, and it was rejected, yeas 33, nays 19, not a two-thirds vote.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was introduced and passed, authorizing the issue to Benjamin Vanneman, of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, twenty-forty bonds, in place of two destroyed by rats.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, presented a remonstrance from Philadelphia printers, type founders, etc., against the passage of an international copy-right law.

A resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee to consider the propriety of reporting a bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law.

The bill to pay William and Mary College in Virginia $65,000 for damages done by Federal troops during the rebellion was taken up and debated at length in Committee of the Whole. Without disposing of it the committee rose and the House adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for general debate only.

Diamond Steam Mills at Youngstown, O., Burned—Insurance in Pittsburgh Companies $11,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., February 9, 1872.

The Diamond Steam Mills, owned by Nobl, Brown & Co., were burned early this morning. Loss $45,000; insured for $2,500 in the Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, $4,500 in the Pottsville Mutual; $3,000 in the Knox Mutual of Mt. Vernon, and $11,000 in two or three Pittsburgh companies. Nobl little of the stock was saved. Fire was first discovered in the top of the building, and is supposed to have originated from the heating of machinery.

Josh Billings is lecturing to a full house here to-night, on "what he knows about Toledo."

Off the Track at Damascus.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., February 9, 1872.

The express train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, from Pittsburgh, due at this place at 5.50 P. M., was thrown from the track near Damascus station. The engine, one coach and two sleepers were thrown off. Cause, a bad rail. No one hurt.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire at Tidioute, Pa., yesterday destroyed Fisher Enos's oil platform, the railway trestle work, Ramsey & Baker's hardware store, and a few cars of oil and coal. During the fire the iron tanks exploded, scattering the flaming oil in all directions and severely burning Capt. Stevens and others. The fire was caused by carrying a lamp too near where the oil cars were being filled, the gas instantly igniting. Loss not yet ascertained.

It is said a treaty is in existence, signed by the contracting powers, for the separation of the Dominion of Canada from England. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty England has been withdrawing her troops until now there are but few left in the Dominion outside of Halifax. It is said there is no doubt that, should the differences between Great Britain and the United States become more serious the British Government may secretly hopeful for a rupture and proclaim the independence of Canada, and by that means be relieved of the necessity of defending these colonies against the United States, should they desire.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous Methodist Episcopal preacher, was stricken with paralysis on Monday, at his home in Sangamon county, Illinois, and is lying at the point of death. He is in his eighty-seventh year, and has been in the ministry for sixty-eight years.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade are organizing a new insurance company, to be known as the Tradesman's, with a capital of stock of $500,000, to be all paid in and invested in registered Government bonds.

E. Kruse was arrested in Chicago yesterday for a murder committed in Toledo, Ohio, two years ago.

In the Superior Criminal Court of Boston yesterday, Judge Lord ordered the commitment of Dr. James A. McDonough, a Catholic witness, for refusing to kiss the book. The Doctor declaring that he did not consider that form of oath more binding than the uplifted hand. A writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from the Supreme Court, and the matter will be fully heard.

The Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly will commence on Friday next, in New York City, an investigation of the charges against certain Judges of that city.

Two sleeping cars of the passenger train east on the Missouri Pacific Railroad were thrown from the track early yesterday morning some fifteen miles from Jefferson City, and one of them was thrown an embankment endwise while the other and all the passengers were thrown across the track. Seven persons were more or less bruised. No one seriously hurt. The cause of the accident was the breaking of a rail under the ladies' car, just preceding the sleeping coach.

In the House of the Ohio Legislature a bill was introduced yesterday providing for the opening and widening of streets and alleys in Cincinnati, and a village tax to defray the expense to be assessed on property benefitted.

A locomotive exploded near Schwarzburg, Michigan, yesterday morning, killing William Fiel, brakeman, and fatally scalding Edward Ransom, fireman.

The Wisconsin Legislature has made election days legal holidays.

It is stated that the Congressional Investigating Committee at New Orleans have unearthed corruption sufficient to satisfy the most ardent reformer. Positive testimony has been elicited as to the bribing of members of the Legislature, and *modus operandi* of getting little jobs through. The names of members and amounts paid are given.

A committee of the Wisconsin Legislature are investigating the charge that the incorporation of the Chippewa Delta Improvement Company was secured by fraud last winter.

FROM BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Dry House at the Planing Mill Burned—Jack Frost Real Estate Transactions.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., February 8, 1871.

The dry house attached to the planing mill of Simon Harold, was burned yesterday afternoon. It was filled with dressed lumber. Loss six hundred dollars.

"Jack Frost" made himself felt in our quiet borough, nearly all the hydrants "on the hill" being frozen, causing great inconvenience to the people.

Real estate transfers are of frequent occurrence, and at good figures. Several important improvements are in contemplation for the coming season, and everybody hopeful for a lively time when ice winter is past. The supply of tenant houses is less than the demand, with high prices and increasing demand.

The "man on horseback" still circulates the *Dispatch*. R.

The People's Monthly.

The February number of this excellent illustrated home journal is now out and ready for delivery to subscribers. It continues faithfully to fulfil the promise of its title, and, indeed, gains in attractiveness as it grows older. The present number has quite a characteristic full-page engraving of a couple of American "Street Arabs," taken from life, a fine pictorial view of Beaver Falls and vicinity, and a very vivid and realistic sketch of the forge department of one of our numerous rolling mills, in addition to the usual interesting illustrated studies in architecture, and the customary pictures for the little folks. The thoughtful and healthful tone which has characterized its editorial management is also well maintained, and we are glad to learn that the publishers have achieved measurable success. The present issue should materially add to it.

It is presumed that not many reputable lecturers will contend that the world would be the better off if there were more Fisks. This is the true test of character and scale in which to weigh men.

STATE POLITICS.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Unquestionably the Republican State Central Committee, in directing the election of delegates to the National Convention by the delegates elected to the State Convention, has aroused a strong feeling of resentment and resistance in a number of our steadfast Republican counties. The Republican committee of Chester county has unanimously protested against such action, and several of our Republican contemporaries in Lancaster county have given bold utterance to the same opinions. It is folly to plead precedents in these times, when the people insist upon fair, open dealing. Such things as close corporations are repugnant to the whole republican idea. The more confidence is reposed in the people, the more the people trust their representatives. Our Philadelphia Republicans seem to have yielded to the mandate of the Republican State Committee, and perhaps our friends in the interior may find their safety rather in appealing to the people in the election of delegates to the State Convention than in making difficulties by choosing by popular vote their delegates to the National Convention. In Lancaster the Crawford county system enables all divisions and sections of the party to vote for delegates, while in other counties the usual primaries will be found as safe a remedy against all rings and combinations. Our next Republican State Convention cannot be manipulated in any other interest than in the interest of the Republican party. It will be vain to foist upon us either a candidate for Governor who is not fit to walk in the footsteps of the best statesmen of the past; or a candidate for Auditor-General who will not be a stern guardian over the people's money in the treasury; or delegates to the National Convention who will not represent public sentiment in favor of President Grant, and who will not be free to decide for themselves between the rival claims for vice-president. When all parties are declaring themselves against rings and combinations, it is the primary duty of the Republican party to lead in the great work of substantial, individual, and political reform.

Mr. Quay writes from Harrisburg to his paper, the Beaver *Radical*, as follows: Fifty-two delegates to the State Convention have already been elected, twenty-eight of whom are known to be for Hartranft, seven for Geary, five for Ketchum, five for Jordon, three for Lilly, and one in Crawford county in doubt. This is the estimate of one who has taken pains to inform himself as to the position of the delegates, and can be relied upon. The ticket will be Hartranft for Governor, and Williams, of Tioga, for Supreme Judge.

The Lycoming County Republican Committee will meet in Williamsport to-day to elect delegates to the State Convention.

The Franklin *Citizen* and Corry *Republican* advocate the claims of Hon. I. G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, to the nomination for Supreme Judge.

JOURNALISTIC.

The *Tribune* and *Herald* of Greensburg have been consolidated under the name of *Tribune and Herald*, and will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. McAfee, Aikman & Weddell.

Two literary periodicals have been consolidated during the present month—the *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular*, published for ten years past by George W. Childs, Philadelphia, having been united in the *Publishers and Stationers' Trade Circular*, published by F. Leypoldt, New York.

Coe, Wetherill & Co., of Philadelphia, have begun the publication of a new monthly devoted to advertising and the newspaper trade.

Mr. Alexander Cummings having disposed of *The Day*, it will, on Monday next, be issued as an evening instead of a morning journal, as heretofore. The new management announces that no pains will be taken to make it "as good as the best of newspapers."

A son of ex-Senator Cowan is now one of the publishers of the Greensburg *Republican and Democrat*.

More About the Bogus Medical Diplomas.

The second meeting of the State Senate Committee to investigate the alleged sale of bogus diplomas by chartered medical colleges in Philadelphia, was held at Harrisburg last Wednesday evening. A colored witness testified that he had paid sixty dollars for a diploma, without being examined or having attended lectures. He also knew of other colored men who had purchased diplomas under similar circumstances. One witness, a physician, testified that in order to test the honesty of one of the institutions, he had recently applied to the President for a diploma for a child not two years old. It was witness's child, but the President had not been informed of the fact nor of the child's age. The sum had been named at which the diploma could be bought, and witness had suggested that one of the diploma, if desired, might be ante-dated four years. Witness had replied that the applicant had only been in the country two years. The arrangements had been completed, but the money had not been tendered. The entire character of the testimony went to show that the whole business was a fraud upon the public and a gross injustice to the properly qualified medical practitioners of the country. The sessions of the committee are yet to be held.

Our Brookville correspondent writes that Mrs. Dr. Hunt, of that place, has a canary bird sixteen years old, whereas the one in Chicago, spoken of in the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday, was but twelve. Mrs. Hunt's bird retains its eyesight, but has ceased to sing, while the Illinois canary is blind but a splendid singer. Mrs. H. carefully lifts her bird to the perch every night, and in the morning takes it down and feeds it. Our correspondent adds that Mrs. Dr. Hunt's feathered pet has always enjoyed good health, and attributes it to the fact that he never was doused with his owner's medicines, which she reserves exclusively for such ailments as fall to the accounts for his attaining such a venerable age.

A level-headed Hoosier recently advertised as follows in his county paper: "Whereas, I am now clear of debt, and too old to contract debts to worry over, I hereby warn all persons debts to worry over, I hereby warn all persons from trusting my family on my account whatever."

The Minister's Choice—The Burdett Organs.

Having been instrumental in selling the Burdett organs to quite a number of my personal friends, I am free to say that they have given the most perfect satisfaction in every instance.

D. W. HERVEY,
Pastor of Providence Baptist Church, Beaver county, Pa.

The above is addressed to Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street, and who are the sole agents for the Burdett organs. The "Burdett's" are the finest toned and most durable organs in the world, and Messrs. Kleber sell them on *monthly payments* and long credits. Hear the Burdett and you will discard all others.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher Saves $100,000 at Monmouth, Illinois.

MONMOUTH, ILL., January 4, 1871.

DEAR SIR—Since the Babcock Fire Extinguishers saved our entire works and material therein, valued at $100,000. The paint rooms of our plow shops, with painting materials, took fire from the accidental explosion of a lamp. Truly yours, WM. PATTERSON.

GEO. T. CARTER, General Agent, 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Piles! Piles!

Permanently cured by *absorption*, without *pain, danger, caustics or instruments*; also *itching piles, fissures,

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

In the case of RITTENHOUSE, held to bail for procuring fraudulent voting in the Tenth District, Philadelphia, Judge LUDLOW called the Grand Jury into Court, on Thursday, and directed them to reconsider their action. It appearing that the bill was ignored before all the witnesses were examined. He instructed them carefully in their duty, and intimated that they had failed most decidedly to perform it. The unusual character of the proceeding gives to it considerable interest.

THE Custom House Investigating Committee will adjourn from New York to Washington to-day. Considering the progress they are making, and the fact that the Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee consisting of a number of gentlemen of distinguished uprightness and capacity, to assist the Senators in their researches, this adjournment is to be regretted. It is suggested, however, that the merchants, if the Committee decline co-operation, should go ahead and complete the investigation. One can scarcely blame the unwilling investigators for wishing to beat a retreat.

FOR proof that Colonel FORNEY'S *Press* is becoming "demoralized," as the "organs" would say, see the article copied from its columns, under the heading, "State Politics," to-day. Judging from the tone of the Republican press of the State, the revolt against the action of the State Committee is becoming quite extensive. Now that Colonel FORNEY has joined it, it is likely to grow. His known relations with General GRANT, not to refer to the fact that he holds the leading Federal appointment in the State, confer significance on his course. State conventions are the makers of fundamental law for the party, and can do whatever they please, follow explicitly or disregard wholly the action of the State Committee. Therefore the whole subject is in the hands of the Republican masses.

A FREE TRADE writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, after giving the statistics of the heavy production of milk in the United States, proceeds to remark:

"We have said that a tax of forty per cent. on milk would at once provoke resistance. Why should it be so? Simply because every man would at once see that his cost of subsistence, and therefore the cost of his production, had been increased in the exact sum of the tax. Suppose him to be a shoemaker: he must at once charge more for his shoes, or go without milk and butter; and if one of his foreign competitors should happen to pay no tax upon milk, he can undersell him."

Precisely so, although our Free Trader did not see the point. If one of the shoemaker's foreign competitors should happen to pay no tax upon shoes, an Englishman, or a Canadian, for instance, he can undersell him. We do not propose to tax his milk, or the tea and coffee in which he uses it; but we do put a tax upon his foreign competitor. The Free Traders, on the other hand, desire to tax our home labor, and let its foreign competitors go free.

THE resignation of Mr. DENISON as Speaker of the English House of Commons is quite an important event in the history of that body. Mr. BRAND appears to be the favorite of the Liberal party for his successor, and he sometime ago expressed his willingness to be put in nomination. The chiefs of the opposition, it is known, are engaged in taking counsel as to the expediency of entering an opponent, but it is not known whom they have in view. One of the very first qualifications of a good Speaker is not only substantial impartiality and a judicial cast of mind, but also a Parliamentary reputation for these qualities. At all times there are sure to be plenty of grievances, and especially will this be likely in the present excited condition of affairs. It is therefore doubly essential that the Speaker should be a man against whom no charge of unfairness, or even intellectual confusedness, can be brought, and in whom confidence and impartiality on all parties will be likely to have confidence. Mr. BRAND has held various important positions under the government, and has held a seat in Parliament since 1852. He is said to have a great respect for forms, much precision of manner, and to be thoroughly acquainted with all the details of Parliamentary usage.

AND NOTWORTHY sign of the times is the fact that SIGNOR ARTOM, the well-known representative of the Kingdom of Italy in France, has been succeeded by Cavaliere ISAACCO ARTOM. Though still a young man, ARTOM is said to be a diplomatist of distinguished abilities, who owes his present position to his success in professional services. At first CAVOUR'S private secretary, he has risen in spite of the disability which a Prussian deputy of the same religious faith, Herr BECHENHEIM, once declared to be an insuperable barrier in the way of high political preferment. When at a social party BISMARCK said to the deputy that he would change his views of certain subjects on becoming a Minister, REICHENHEIM replied that *his* "ministerial career had been cut short when he was eight days old." The response was figurative and pithy. Though ARTOM also belongs to the chosen people and has never formally renounced the hope of the coming Messiah, he has reached a very high round on the ladder of honor, and, as the German correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* remarks, he is certainly "the first Israelite who has appeared as an embassador in most Christian France." But he formerly served there as Secretary of the Italian legation, and was then Italian embassador at Karlsruhe. In Italy he was for a time General-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1866 he was sent to Vienna to prevail on the Mensdorf Ministry to sell Venetia to Italy, an attempt in which he was unsuccessful owing to the success of the Prusso-Italian alliance. In 1870 he went again to Vienna on important political business.

IMPROVEMENT OF OUR HARBOR.

Some time in December we published a letter signed by many of our leading manufacturers and some of our principal coal shippers and other persons largely interested in transportation on the Ohio river, pressing upon Col. MERRILL, the United States Engineer in charge of the Ohio river improvement, the importance of the erection of a "dam with locks and *chute* at or near McKee's Rocks." The project is so important, and the reasons given in favor of it so cogent, that objection was not anticipated from any quarter. In our issue of the 8th inst. was printed a remonstrance, addressed also to Col. MERRILL and signed chiefly by some of coal shippers, which objects solely on the ground that the delay occurred in passing through the locks—increased as it would be by steamboats coming up—would prevent "two-thirds" of the boats from getting through in the few days of a coal boat rise.

The objection is certainly a valid one as against any construction which would have that effect, and is very proper to be made, but it does not seem to apply to the plan of "two locks and a *chute*" advocated by the manufacturers and coal men who first addressed Col. MERRILL on the subject.

During high water the chute would afford a free and unobstructed passage for steamers and barges descending the river, and the locks would be only used for the ascending boats. Such a chute should be wide enough for the passage of a steamer with a moderate tow.

While it seems pretty clear that the remonstrance originated in a misapprehension of the character of the improvement contemplated by the letter to Col. MERRILL—it is perhaps well enough that it has been made, as it will initiate to the authorities the importance of the proposed facilities for rapid passage through the dam in time of high water.

Whether satisfactory plans can be devised by which the great desideratum urged by our manufacturers and shippers can be accomplished without material injury to any interest, is a matter for the consideration of the engineers in charge. Should Congress rise to any decent appreciation of the duty of the Government in regard to the improvement of the Ohio river, and make the necessary appropriation, we do not fear for a satisfactory accomplishment of the work.

PHILADELPHIA has never been reconciled to the absorption of the New Jersey roads by the Pennsylvania Company, and gladly takes its revenge by giving currency to the complaints made against the new management. For instance, the *inquirer* says: "It will not be forgotten by the public that one of the reasons urged by the friends of the Pennsylvania Company in support of the lease was that a reduction in fare would immediately follow the consummation of the transfer. It is unnecessary to say that this promise has not been kept."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Mr. Groesbeck has offered four acres of his College Hill farm to the city for the use of an observatory, which it is necessary to remove from its present site. Mr. Kilgour and Mr. Wheeler offer four acres of ground at a location chosen by Prof. Abbe, near Kinwood, and $10,000 in cash, which Prof. Abbe thinks will build a house sufficient for the purpose.

THE spring trade is opening favorably in New York. The January sales this year were twice those of last January. The *Post* says: "In spite of the many discouraging obstacles in the way of trade during the past six months, we have it on the best authority that thus far the trade this year has been greatly in advance of that of the same period in 1871."

"Alabama" Reminiscence.

Inasmuch as the decision of the Geneva Board of Arbitration with respect to the "Alabama" herself, must of necessity govern the whole issue of the claims generally known as the "Alabama claims," a brief review of the circumstances attending her construction and departure from England may not at this juncture prove uninteresting to our readers. The Alabama was a steam vessel of 1000 tons, with engines of 300 horse power, but she was chiefly adapted for sailing. She was materially built for warlike purposes, and the London *Times* itself admits that it was suspected from the first she was intended for the Confederate service. She was launched at Liverpool May 15th, 1862; but before this Mr. Dudley, our consul at that port, had been in correspondence with Mr. Adams respecting her, it seems, however, that it was not until about the middle of June that Lord Russell received from Mr. Adams, at request, that an inquiry might be instituted into her character. This was thereupon done through the custom house officers at Liverpool, and her warlike character being clearly ascertained, she was ostensibly placed under the surveillance of the British Government, while Mr. Dudley was invited to submit evidence of her alleged destination. On the 21st of July he laid the desired proof in the form of affidavits before the Collector at Liverpool, in compliance with the instructions which Mr. Adams had received from Lord Russell; and these affidavits were on the same day transmitted to the Board of Customs at London, with a request for instructions *by telegraph*, as the vessel appeared to be fully ready for sea and might leave at any hour. Then the unfriendliness of the British authorities to the United States began to manifest itself. The papers were referred by the Board of Customs to their official advisers, who reported that in their judgment there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a seizure. The Board of Customs, however, suggested the desirability of consulting the law officers of the Crown respecting the matter, and the depositions were accordingly placed in their hands. Notwithstanding the necessity which existed for prompt consideration of the question, and the repeated urgent requests of our Minister and Consul that it might receive immediate attention, the British Attorney General delayed giving his opinion until five days had elapsed, when he reported to Lord Russell that the evidence seemed to call for the detention of the Alabama. On the morning of the very day, however, on which this opinion was given, the Alabama left Liverpool ostensibly on a trial trip, without either registry or clearance, and escaped. She was materially built for warlike purposes, and the London *Times* itself admits that it was suspected from the first she was intended for the Confederate service. 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It was perfectly notorious through out England that the Alabama was constructed for hostile purposes against the United States, and yet the British government at first decided that there were no solid grounds upon it which it could detain her; and then, when this position was no longer tenable, moved in so tardy and dilatory a manner as not only to show gross and willful negligence, but also to create a very natural suspicion in the minds of unprejudiced people that it was itself a party to the escape of the pirate. These are some of the material facts to which the arbitrators will have to apply the rules laid down in the sixth article of the treaty.

A Respectful and Important Petition.

An important petition, dealing with some of the most vital questions of the day, was presented to both Houses of Congress last Tuesday, in the shape of a memorial from citizens of twenty-two States, praying for the passage of laws to regulate more rigidly appointments to and removals from office; the salaries and perquisites of public offices; and the seizure and examination of the private books and papers of merchants and manufacturers. The subjects dealt with in the memorial are of such immediate interest that we quote its main points in full. The petitioners say:

"We believe, and many of us from personal experience or observation know, that all these departments gross and iniquitous practices are the inevitable result of the various evils complained of. Fidelities to official trust should alone govern appointments to public office are capability efficiency and honesty. Removals from office should occur solely upon proof of culpability, inefficiency or dishonesty. The salaries of public officers should be commensurate with the quality of the men required and the duties to be performed. All petty political conflicts in offices should be abolished, as the inevitable effect of either is to demoralize the service, corrupt its servants, and confound its responsibility to the business community at large.

The seizure and examination of the books and papers of merchants and manufacturers, as now authorized and practised, is in effect placing in the hands of irresponsible persons the power to injure and even ruin the business and character of citizens of the highest honor and responsibility. An 'information upon his affidavit based simply on his "belief," can obtain the seizure of private books and papers of any merchant, and under their confidential retention, to the certain injury of his business and the public defamation of his name. This power, in the hands of those who are interested in fines, penalties and forfeitures, may be, and frequently has been, used for the persecution of innocent men with the hope of intimidating them into compromises and settlements of unfounded claims, preferable from the alternative of expensive and time-consuming lawsuits.

Laws authorizing such proceedings are subversive of private rights and unworthy of a free country.

Other matters than these, pertaining to customs revenue laws, require your attention and will doubtless be brought before you. We confine ourselves here to the evils most patent and of the broadest effect, to the reform of which every good citizen must lend his aid, and we confidently hope for your early and favorable action."

The names attached to the petition are said to include large numbers of the most influential and distinguished commercial men of the country, and the memorial may, in some sort, be taken as the first response of the people to the President's call for Civil Service Reform. It is now in order for Senator CARPENTER, Representative SCOFF, and other statesmen of their kind, to bring their artillery to bear upon this memorial, after which the people will probably speak again.

How Baltimore Profits by the New York Custom House Rascalities.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

It has been given in evidence before the Investigating Committee that New York merchants have discovered it is cheaper to import through Baltimore than through their own port of entry, and that in quite a number of instances they have profited by this discovery. We now learn that until recently, the greater part of all the crockery imported into the United States entered through the port of New York; but that now, owing to a change in the classification of earthen ware in crates, much of the trade has been diverted to other ports, particularly to Baltimore, and that more of it will be eventually. The reason assigned is that it is cheaper to the western merchant by 5 per cent. on the cost of an average invoice of earthen ware to import through Baltimore than through New York. The other advantages to the merchant who imports through Baltimore are not stated, but they are equally apparent. These are lower Custom House charges, less loss by breakage or pilfering, less expense in the way of storage or cartage—where the goods are not sent in sealed cars, under the new regulations, direct to their destination—and, in any event, quick er dispatch. All these considerations are declined to tell upon our imports, and when it is considered that, notwithstanding the somewhat longer voyage, of two cargoes shipped from Liverpool on the same day—one to New York and one to Baltimore—the goods entered here can be laid down in Cincinnati, St. Louis or Chicago sooner than through New York, the gain to our port through delays in the New York Custom House cannot fail to be felt, especially as the cost of running steamers from European ports to Baltimore is greatly lessened by reason of the cheaper rate at which bituminous coal can be had here as compared with its cost at New York.

Things Not Ten Years Old.

[From the New York Herald.]

The United States have, time and again, been regarded by England as proper subjects for the diplomacy of menace. When we objected to British cruisers searching our merchantmen she sent a squadron here and burned our capitol, and would have continued her depredations but for the victory at New Orleans. When we claimed our natural boundary in Oregon we were compelled to abandon our rights, under the threat of a fleet, which overcame the terrors of the timid Polk and the trembling Buchanan. When we seized the persons of notorious rebels on the high seas—in the case of Mason and Slidell—we were commanded to surrender them in the most offensive manner. We were involved in a death struggle with the South, and under the rules of neutrality, to our well timed and successful. During the rebellion England paid as little attention to our rights, to the sacred duties of neutrality, to our professions of friendship and our ties of blood as she did to the protests of China on the opium question. When the South broke into rebellion she made haste to treat them as belligerents, as a people entitled to a nation's rights, even before a battle was fought. During our war English money sustained the confederacy, English ships, manned by English seamen, destroyed our commerce, and even the right of privateering, which had been solemnly denounced as piracy by England, was accepted so far as the South was concerned, even after we had expressed a determination to treat privateersmen, the prompiness with which we yielded to the Palmerston policy of pressure, especially in the Trent affair, is so freshly remembered in England that she naturally reverts to it now in the Alabama question.

On Thursday a fine New-Foundland dog walked into the school house on Poplar street, Boston, entered one of the dressing rooms of the pupils, took down the cap and coat of his young master, and then gave an inquiring look at the children; among whom he failed to see the owner of the cap and coat. Walking into another school room of the same floor he found the object of his search and went up and affectionately kissed him. This is a true story, says the *Boston Herald*.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The New York *Express* states that the Messrs. Drexel (of that city and Philadelphia), have purchased the valuable property known as Nos. 25 and 27 Wall street, and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Broad street, with a frontage of 78 feet on the former, and 1134 feet on the latter, paying therefor $845,000. This is said to be about the highest quotation ever made for real estate on Manhattan Island. The present buildings are to be demolished after the 1st of May, in order to make room for a magnificent banking house.

The great rat on Red river is continually losing logs at its lower end and catching them at the upper, so that it moves up stream instead of down, and at the rate of two miles per year. It is supposed that it has moved four hundred miles since its formation. In 1833, when the raft was one hundred and twenty-four miles long, the work of removing it was commenced by the Government, but after twenty-two years it was abandoned as impracticable, and was confined to opening some of the lateral channels, so as to facilitate navigation. A little nitro-glycerine might help it.

A story is told of a Philadelphia banker who writes a hand somewhat worse than Mr. Greeley, and after being bothered extremely by an insurance agent, sent him a note warning him not to seek him again. The agent presented the note at the bank, and was paid $5,000, the teller thinking it was a check for that amount.

A Washington dispatch says: It is well known that one of the commissioners, Hon. Caleb Cushing, was opposed to the claim for consequential damages, and he therefore must have very reluctantly consented to have submitted it to the arbitrators.

At an alleged interview, recently held at Chiselhurst, between the ex-Emperor Napoleon and a "considerable personage," a strong supporter of the Empire, Louis Napoleon, after saying that if the French people would accept the Duc d'Aumale as President he would give him his support, as he himself did not hope for a restoration, is reported to have uttered these remarkable words: "But remember well what I am about to say to you. If within six months the Ducd'Aumale be not President of the Republic, and if he should not re-establish the *regime* of 1852, France will come to fetch me, and—she will find me."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles G. Rosenberg, New York, artist and journalist, pronounced a lecture on "The good in James Fisk, Jr.," a few nights ago. Among other things he said: "James Fisk, Jr., was, perhaps, the most marvelous outcropping of that wealth of animal energy and strength of vital mentality which characterize the life of the New World. He resumed in himself all that extraordinary and vigorous bodily and mental activity to be found in the United States. Railroad director, theatrical manager, steamboat proprietor, owner of oil wells, man of pleasure, speculator in stocks, colonel of a regiment, and I know not what else, there seemed to have been no limit to his many-sided business vitality and his capacity for work. Yet, the Prince of Erie, as it has been the fashion to call him, was no more than thirty-seven years of age. Only see how much, in this short life this man had done with a limited capital, whether of education or of money. Of the last he had little or none. As regards the first, such an education as that afforded in a ward school would, if compared with it, have seemed a collegiate one. With these he began his battle with the world. His success has been such that at the moment when his existence was cut short by the pistol bullet of one I refrain from calling a murderer, only because the law has not yet so stamped him, he stood in the foremost line, if not at the actual head of the speculative talent of the day."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton has contributed one dollar towards the Greeley statue subscription, and a letter wherein she says: "I give it with one proviso, and that is that some woman of artistic skill shall have the glory of cutting and carving the statue of this noble man. A more poetic justice in placing a work of art from the hand of woman where Franklin may contemplate it though those bronze eyes for ages to come can be but dimly conscious of the fact that 'fair sex.' He neglected his wife, did not see her for eleven years, was harsh to his children—at least to those of whom he knew—and Mr. Greeley is speaking to a host at the recent Franklin dinner, eulogized him as a "philosopher who never loved."

The Spanish bride which General Sickles brought with him to this country is described as beautiful enough to justify the eagerness manifested to see her. She has great, liquid brown eyes, whose depths seem unfathomable, and a clear, *brune* complexion, so transparent that it is lovelier than that of any blonde. She is about medium height, and has a gracefully willowy figure. She was beautifully dressed in a delicate green silk train, with narrow plaitings of white muslin, edged in with successive rows: a shimmering white gauze was draped as an overdress and looped with wreaths of pearl lilies and grasses. Pearl lilac wreaths were fastened on the shoulders of the low waist, and a wreath of the same was placed in her dark hair. She wore magnificent pearls and diamonds.

Making Rooms Comfortable.

[From the N. Y. Post.]

There are a great many houses magnificently furnished, but comparatively few which succeed in combining comfort with splendor. Many of the most expensively furnished rooms here are totally destitute of the latter essential, are surrendered to a cold, gaunt finery, exquisitely depressing. The most thoroughly comfortable room is a half library, half drawing room. Let there be book shelves to the height of five feet round the room. Cover the tops of the book cases with marble, and place thereon plenty of china, which always looks cheerful. Let the walls be hung with pictures and prints. Put vases of flowers here and there. Let a small table with judiciously straddling legs, and a happy turn for recovering its balance when it gets knocks which will send an ordinary small table over, be forever in reach of an easy chair. Let the small table always carry after dusk an antique silver candlestick, of Queen Anne's or George the First's time, if possible,—modern plate is generally too much like that from 1000 to 1750,—holding a huge wax candle. Let every chair be low, the seat very long—this, for men at least, gives rest,—and whatever else you neglect, do not omit to have the hind legs of your chair shorter than those in front. Have foot-stools lurking in corners, not where they will be stumbled over. In winter let a glorious wood fire blaze on the hearth. Don't let your room be too tidy or too untidy. A writing table near a window. Good pens, sharp penknives, nice paper. Keep an eye on the thermometer. Allow no loud ticking clock in the room. Let a delightful, ingratiating-mannered dog—who, as William III. said of Godolphin, is never in the way and never out of the way, for he knows when to come and when to go, and is ever ready to reciprocate caresses—lie on the soft, thick hearth rug. Fill this room with pleasant people as often as possible.

Here are a few hints for the reform of those chambers of ghastly splendor to which we have alluded, and which at present are as cheerful as the long gallery at the Chesney Wold.

Opera in Cincinnati.

[From the Enquirer of Thursday.]

Every seat in Mozart Hall was filled last night, and the corridors and side aisles were thronged with the listening multitudes who were unable to find seats. It was again a magnificent ovation, and on this occasion the tributes of applause and *bouvs* which made the mighty Wachtel appear again and again to the excited audience throughout the evening, were accompanied and made emphatic with storms of floral offerings, which, however, in the good taste and exquisite feeling of the true gentleman, the glorious tenor gracefully shared with the splendid staff that sustained him.

At Pike's Opera House at the same time was gathered another audience that overflowed the now historic auditorium, while hundreds of people, almost weeping for disappointment, were compelled to turn away from the doors of the beautiful hall. The assemblage included thousands of the representative men and women of Cincinnati, and hundreds of strangers, famous and fair, from neighboring States. It was the farewell night of Nilsson, the song queen of the century. It was the hour in which Cincinnati was to take a long, perhaps an everlasting, leave of her idol, who, first in a concert season, then as an invalid guest, and last as the leading *artiste* of a generation rich in lyric genius, had enshrined herself in her heart of hearts.

It remains to be stated that Cincinnati is proud to say, that in this doing herself honor she paid more than $12,000. And she turns her face defiantly to Chicago and wants to know what she thinks of that!

THE Legislature of Florida by a unanimous vote have impeached Governor Reed of that state, upon the report of the Committee on Charges have been freely made for some time against the Governor of gross frauds in connection with the issue of bonds for the building of railroads, and it is understood that the charges have been proven by the evidence. Littlefield, who plundered the Legislature of Georgia, by obtaining State bonds to build railroads, pocketed the proceeds of sale and decamped to Florida, is said to have been in league with Governor Reed, and to have got $3,000,000 worth of State bonds, which are denounced as piracy by England, was accepted so far as the South was concerned, even after we had expressed a determination to treat privateersmen, the promptness with which we yielded to the Palmerston policy of pressure, especially in the Trent affair, is so freshly remembered in England that she naturally reverts to it now in the Alabama question.

COL. MCCLURE'S petition to the Senate is voluminous. In it the claim is set forth that 2,000 illegal votes were cast for Gray, and that Colonel McClure was deprived of 1,000 more votes by the "counting process."

THE New York *Sun* says J. Bancroft Davis, Deputy Secretary of State, prepared the American "fuse," which became so famous all at once.

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Tax-payers Aroused—Plain Language to the Rings—Addresses of General Brewster, Hon. E. Joy Morris, Col. McClure, Dr. William Elder and Others—Local Speeches with a General Application.

The gigantic mass meeting of tax-payers held in Philadelphia last Wednesday night to express their opinions concerning the irregular practices attending the late elections in the Fourth Senatorial District, and to take such action as the necessities of the case should seem to require, demonstrates that the subject of political reform has taken so deep a hold on the minds of the people of that community that it will not be safe for even the most reckless corruptionists hereafter to attempt to set the wishes and interests of the public at defiance. The vast assemblage was composed of merchants, capitalists, workingmen and intelligent tax-payers generally; and the Philadelphia papers state that so important a demonstration has seldom, if ever before, been witnessed in that city, even during the most exciting political canvass. The organization of the meeting included sixty-three vice-presidents, selected from among the foremost and most reputable men of the city, with thirty secretaries, chosen from the same representative classes. The speakers were Hon. B. F. Brewster, Hon. Richard Vaux, Col. McClure, Dr. William Elder, Hon. E. Joy Morris, Col. Page, and other prominent and influential men.

Mr. Brewster said he was not a member of the Reform Association, but a Republican, out and out; and it was because he respected and honored the Republican party for its glorious history that he had come to solicit his fellow-citizens to unite with him in trying to clear the skirts of that party of the gang of rascals and wretches who had obtained control of municipal affairs. He said that many men of property and substance in the community, belonging to the Republican party, had become disgusted with the degraded pass to which corrupt and incompetent men had brought matters, and they were determined to put a stop to it at whatever cost. Nor, said he, was this corruption confined to municipal affairs alone. He charged that Senator Cameron made a journey from Washington to Harrisburg to dictate to the Central Committee who was to be supported from the Fourth Senatorial District, although himself neither a resident of the city or county. But Col. McClure was nevertheless elected, and the Senate of the State would be compelled to declare it so.

Hon. Richard Vaux avoided political discussion, but spoke of the profligate extravagance and corruption of municipal rule; calling attention to the fact that the funded debt of Philadelphia on the 1st of January last was $40,020,003, while the unfunded debt was $3,000,105 58, making an aggregate on last New Year's day of indebtedness, which acts as a mortgage on every dollar of real estate, amounting to $48,263,334 61. On the 1st of January, 1856, that funded debt was $16,781,470 87. The records show that in the year 1869 and in the year 1870—the two years just passed—the funded debt was increased $7,916,355 37, equivalent to a mortgage of five per cent. on every brick and rod of land owned by each citizen of Philadelphia. Politics altogether apart it is time, he said, for their own preservation, to put in office good and faithful citizens, who would look only to the interests of the country and of their communities.

Col McClure being vociferously called for, said that great contests with great crimes were often unequal for a season. Individuals or even organizations might be overborne by organized and emboldened corruption, but in all civilized communities, when the people rise in their majesty, banded corruptionists dissolve in confusion and shame. We give the following extract from his speech:

"There are times when the people must assert their power for the public safety. Such action is in no sense revolutionary. It is within the law, it is of the law, and its success is by the law. It is but the infusion of past life, from the fountain of all power, into the diseased and paralyzed body politic, and it quickens and strengthens and purifies the community. We have honest courts. What more can we say? We had indicted but yesterday that it is vain to attempt the prosecution of the gravest offenses. The denial is based on a flaw upon which people from the inquest of the city charged with inquiring for the people whether crime is in our midst. Think not that with an infamous flaw the conflict will end. Now it was thus defied, and the courts were the allies of packed juries, but soon the jury of the people came, each man with his duty written in the living flame of popular indignation, and justice again held her scales before accuser and accused. So it will be here.

The more the course of justice is obstructed the more speedy and terrible will be the retribution, and when the barriers of crime are broken, the wider and clearer will be its sway. Investigation into fraud is the most vexatious of tasks in our city. To procure the examination of records in the custody of officers of the law courts has repeatedly resulted from judges, and finally notices in open court of summary punishment; and when the work was reached the sealed records wanted had been copied. What better work can be done in the interest of justice you can well judge.

With nearly the whole revenues of the city disbursed, with the most degraded pass to which honest election laws denied us, with our important offices prostituted to mere instruments of oppression with taxes and debt yearly increasing, with the channels of justice polluted by the pollution of desperate power, this great meeting is well explained and its duties well defined. To the spontaneous revolt of the tax payers and honest citizens who to-night erect the severe crucible for redemption of our crushed municipality. It will be well for those who have made the record to be unscathed. It will not be well for those who have drawn the sword of organized wrong, for they will perish by the pitiless sword of the people.

Dr. William Elder did not believe it possible for the people of Philadelphia to "stand all this wrong," and not feel any indignation. These men must be brought to book. It does no good to talk. The people have justice on their side, and should back up the men who are working for them by every means in their power.

Hon. E. Joy Morris said a crisis had been reached in which it was the duty of every one who had any regard for the welfare of Philadelphia to take a firm stand against the corrupt combinations which obtain power by fraud and violence, and which use office to despoil the public and enrich themselves. He said it was notorious that they obtain nominations by fraud and are elected by fraud. If unsuccessful at the primary elections, by means of packed committees on credentials they rule out from the nominating conventions the respectable citizens who are honestly known to them, and put in their places venal men, whose only claim to act as delegates is derived from forged certificates of election, gotten up in dram shops and dens of infamy. They then nominate candidates for honorable and capable, and to confine the government and representation of the city to men of like calibre and character to themselves. They conspire together here and at Harrisburg to invent new schemes of public plunder; to increase the already enormous extravagant fees of office, and to keep on the statute book a nefarious law, through which they may be enabled to cheat the people of their rights at the ballot box, and even to prevent the public will from being expressed through the manipulation of ballots by corrupt election officers.

Mr. Morris said he declined to discuss the comparative merits of the rival candidates in the late Senatorial contest, but he could not refrain with every right minded citizen from expressing his abhorrence of the fraudulent and ruffianly proceedings by which Republican voters were deprived of their rights at the primary elections and at the polls, by hireling desperadoes. If such means of carrying elections were to be countenanced, the Republican party of Philadelphia would sink to the moral level of the Tammany party of New York, under the lead of Tweed, Connolly & Co., and it will have surrendered its destinies into the hands of men of like nature, and if not now or later, will meet with the same fate as those once powerful political leaders.

He added: "There are considerations that rise superior to questions of party, that address themselves to the conscience and the sense of duty, and to the self-respect of every citizen. It will be in vain hereafter to appeal for the support of regular nominations made by fraud for the purpose of foisting bad men into office. I am not bound to vote for a scoundrel or murderer because he is a Republican. As a member of an honorable party, I have a right, with all who have at heart its reputation, and who desire that it shall deserve the public confidence, that such candidates shall be presented as are worthy of our suffrages—men of tried integrity and ability, and who will discharge the trusts confided to them faithfully and irreproachably. Any but such reflect discredit on the Republican party, impeach its patriotism, sow discord in its ranks, and impair its chances of success here, in the State, and on the broader field of national action.

Until we cease sending to Harrisburg, Ring leaders and agents, and men who live in awe of Ring influences, no reformatory legislation can be expected. Where the fountain head itself is tainted the whole stream becomes impure." The chief source of the evils against which the meeting was called to take action lay in the fact that a penal law was sought for and passed by the pollution of desperate power. By this great meeting is well explained and its duties well defined. Let the spontaneous revolt of the tax payers and honest citizens who to-night erect the severe crucible for redemption of our crushed municipality. It will be well for those who have made the record to be unscathed. It will not be well for those who have drawn the sword of organized wrong, for they will perish by the pitiless sword of the people.

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Guard Your Health and Life.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well-policed cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undenied and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offense can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. The miasma which generates periodic disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, *would prevent*, are *cured* by the persevering use of the great remedy.

The genuine Bitters sold in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

English Hair Brushes'

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at

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The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL.
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I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

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THE STOCK OF

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Pequot and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.
All the standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.
Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.
Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.
FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.
A choice lot of STRIPE D

James T. Brady & Co

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

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President.....DAVID GREGG.

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DANIEL EWART, C. S. FETTERMAN.
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE UNTIL FEBRUARY 10TH,

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

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At 85 FLAT, after which the accrued interest will be charged.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY, February 9, 1872.

While there are so many new banking houses being organized under the various provisions of State law, there seems no effort being made to take advantage of the act of Congress passed March 3, 1865, chartering the "Freedman's Savings Bank" with its various branches. This act provides that the institution "shall receive on deposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefor, by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States, or *their descendants.*" This would reach nearly all the colored population in our city, and give them an institution, distinctive in character, in which they would take pride in sustaining. The charter requires the investments to be in "stocks, bonds, Treasury notes, or other securities of the United States," and "to the extent of one-half in bonds or notes secured by a deed of gage on real estate worth double the value of the loan." With such a limitation the safety of the institution is absolute, as the usual risks attending the purchase of commercial paper, town, county and corporation bonds are avoided. Such a bank, we think, would start with more prospect of success than any new institution now a candidate for public favor, and it is a cause of surprise that some enterprising gentlemen of the persuasion above referred to do not move in the matter.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1848	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
New 5s	107½	107¾	107¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114	114	113½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110
United States 5-20s of 1864	110
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 10-40s	107½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Central Pacific Railroad	93
Currency Pacific	

—Drexel & Co. have just purchased a lot, corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York, 78 by 113, for $245,000.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The closing of navigation by ice in the river turned so much freight into railroad channels as to block up the lines south, and left large amounts of goods in the warehouses here awaiting shipment. This has created an increased scarcity of money, while it has checked the receipts of currency, and our money market has been working closer. The banks have generally been able to discount most of the paper offered by depositors, but unless the ice blockade is soon broken we shall have a very stringent money market than we have yet had this winter. Rates of discount are firm in bank at 6@10 per cent. In the open market there is no money offered, and it is not easy to negotiate even prime business paper at 10 @ 12 per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 9, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Canton	74¼	74¼		75		
West'n Union Tel.	74¼	74¼		75		
Quicksilver	36¾	36¾		37		
Pacific Mail	58¾	58¾		58¾	58¾	58¾
Atlantic Express				63		
Wells Fargo Ex				63¾		
American Express				63		
United States Ex				63¾		
New York Central	95	95	95	95	95	95
N. Y. Central scrip				92	92	92
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	90	90	90	90	90	90
Illinois Central				91		
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91	91	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & North'w	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Do. preferred	76	76	76	76	76	76
Fort Wayne				97¼		
Ohio and Miss	44¾	44¾	45	45	45¼	45¼
Chicago and Alton	121	121	121	121	121	121
Do. preferred				120		
Boston, H'sat'n & E				14¾		
Hudson				118		
N. Jersey Central	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Union Pacific	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Tennessee State bonds		65¾		66¼		
Do. new		65¾		66¼		
South Carolina, July		50½		52		
South Carolina, April		50½		52		
Missouri sixes		94		94		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	61¾
Phila. and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	46
Catawissa	30
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	43¾

Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾
Reading R. R.	113¾
Camden and Amboy	126
Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Elmira R. R.	56½

COAL MARKETS.

MEMPHIS.

The Avalanche furnishes the following: The total stock of coal in the hands of all the dealers of this city, yesterday, was 127,000 bushels as follows: Brown & Jones, Pittsburgh lump, 30,000 bush; do nut, 45,500 bush; Tradewater lump, 10,000 bush; Saline, 14,500 bush; Cannel, 2,500 bush; Pittsburgh block, 4,500 bush; George Meiforth, Pittsburgh coal, 2,000 bush; Tradewater lump, 1,500 bush; Watt & Lewis, Pittsburgh, 1,500 bush. From the above, it will be seen that we are required to supply the gas and iron works. At the month of White River there is a supply of ten thousand two hundred and fifty bushels in all. The stock on hand at New Orleans on the first of the month was reported at 55 boats and 3 barges, all of which was on the market, except 15 boats belonging to the gas and steamship companies. The supply on sale was 900,000 bushels, and sufficient to last two months. During January the consumption was 23 boats or 580,000 bushels. The supply of Pittsburgh coal at this point is nearly 100,000 bushels, and by careful husbanding can be made to hold out several weeks longer. Until the next arrival from above, steamers will be required to fill the hold of their orders at the mouth of White River, where the supply is abundant.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 9, 1872.

REMARKS.—There are no material changes in the markets, which may be denominated strictly firm. Wheat, oats and rye are scarce and active. Barley and malt quiet. Small kegs prime butter in demand at full prices. Choice apples, well packed, find ready sale at quotations. The prices of potatoes seem to be on the decline. Seeds are very quiet. Beans are scarce and active. Dried fruits steady and in fair demand. Cheese in light supply and in good request. Flour firm and unchanged in price. Tallow is a shade lower, sales of 10,000 lbs being made at 8½@8¾. The rivers are still ice-bound and business, as a consequence, generally dull. Following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 167 bbls. Good winter $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; fair $4 00@4 50; common $3 00@3 50.

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4¼@4½c; common 4@4½c; pearls 10¾@11c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. Sales at 50@55c ₱ gallon for choice.

BEANS—Navy, $2 90@3 50 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a good demand at $8 00@8 25 ₱ barrel, $3 75@4 00 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, with sales at 5@6c ₱ lb.

BRANDY—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $3 25; common, $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ¼-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $5 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The demand for prime table butter is active. Weagood strictly fancy at 25@27c; ¾ to prime choice, medium to fancy, 20@24c. Receipts of packing limited.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The following are the ruling figures: Sugar-cured hams 12½@13c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½@9c; plain do 7½c; rib sides, sugar-cured 9@9½c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16¾c; mess pork $18; ham sausage 11c; lard in kegs 9¼@9½c for strained, 7½ @8c for kettle, 10c; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾@11c; pigs feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 71,000 pieces.

CIDER—XX $15 00 per bbl; XXX $16 00 per bbl; extra $17 00@18 00; cured $8 00@10 00. Demand active.

CHEESE—Dealers quote the following prices for the following figures: New York Goshen 15@16c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio factory 13@14c; dairy 13@13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $6 00.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21¾@22c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnson $2 25; Rosendale $1 00@1 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5 00@5 75 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a small way are made at 5½@5¾c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—Domestic and Foreign—Dried apples, 7@8c; peaches, brightnew halves, 9¼@10c; old sale; mixed 7¾@8c; quarters 5@6c; currants, new crop, 10c; cod 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 12@c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—Receipts of fresh have fallen off and prices are stronger. We are reported sales strictly fresh at 24@26c ₱ doz; salted 18@20c.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 114 bbls. Prices remain unchanged at the following figures: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 50, sacks $8 30; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 60; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 20. This is an advance of 10@15c ₱ bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brand in the same ratio. Stock: amber $8 25@9 00 ₱ bbl; Snow Flake $7 75; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crescent $7 25; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 00@7 00.

FEATHERS—Sales No 1 live geese feathers at 67½@70c for the trade; from store 68@70c; mixed duck's, 30c per quality.

GRAIN—A fair trade demand is reported at unchanged prices, which we give below:

Coffee—Fancy 25c; prime 24c; good 23c; fair 21¾@22c; Java, 30@31c; Laguayra 21@22c; Mocha 40c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₱ packages, 25c ₱ ℔.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¼c; A c offee 12¾@12½c; extra C 12½c; C 12c; yellow 10½@11½c; C refinery 11¾@12c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 10@10½c; Cuba sugars 10@11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good to prime 10½@c; choice 11½@c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Eder 65c; H. & E. Extra 59c; White House 56c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35@40c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8@8½c; Patna 8½@c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—Below will be found the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

	Cars.	Bbls.
Wheat, sacks	1,332	Corn, sacks 1,200
Oats, sacks	1,897	Rye, sacks 507
Barley, sacks	128	

The receipts of wheat are slightly on the increase, though prices are quotably unchanged. From the best data, on which to base prices that we could obtain, we quote as follows, premising they are our ideal views, the actual advance for small jobbing lots: Wheat—red winter at $1 50@1 56; white $1 55@1 60. Rye—scarce and in demand at 93@95c. Corn—mixed shelled from store (sacks) 60@62c in elevator. Oats—there is a fair inquiry at 49@50c. Barley—prime spring 75@80c; fall—Sales inferior not wanted and dull sale at 75c.

Hay—We are reported sales at $30@35 for baled by car load.

Hops—New 77s at 60@70c ₱ lb; old 70s 40@44c ₱ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½@2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 22@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $199@200.

HOOPING—$6 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra at 82@85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80@90c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 45@1 75; fine $1 00@1 25; shorts $1 70; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50@1 75.

MINCE MEAT—All good brands are held at 13c per ℔.

POULTRY—There is a better demand, with sales of cressed turkeys at 15@16c; ducks 14@16c; geese 13@14c; chickens 14@15c. Live turkeys in market, and may be quoted at $1 00@1 75.

POTATOES—We quote prime peachblows at 75@85c ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4@4½c ₱ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ¼-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $5 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 75 @4 00.

SALT—Car load $1 80; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c @ 5c.

TALLOW—There is a good demand at 8¾@9c ₱ ℔.

WILLOWS—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c a $1 00; proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 10, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change so far as relates to prices. Buyers and sellers keep pretty well adjusted their ideas of the intrinsic meetings in regard to prices. The result is we have no sales to report.

CRUDE.

In the absence of transactions we quote as follows: Spot 10¼c; February, 10¼c; S. O. to first July, 10¼c; B. O. to same date, 10¼c; B. O. 1 year, 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The following are the rates for oil delivered in the east: Spot 21¾c; February 22c; March 21¾c; April 22¾c. These are certainly low figures.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 9.—The *Herald* says: We have to report the market to-day easy and prices remain the same as for the past week. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper creek, spot.....3 80
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot.....3 80
700 bbls upper creek, spot.....97½
2,000 bbls upper creek, regular.....97½
2,000 bbls upper creek, S. O. first 5 months.....3 99
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot.....3 96

NEW YORK, February 9.—Closing of oil: Market continues very quiet with prices unsettled; crude in bulk 12¾@13c; refined 22¾@23c; sales reported of 2,000 bbls in bulk at 12¾c; 42 gals tins dispensed at 22¾c; cases 23@23½c. Philadelphia delivery inactive; refined quoted at 21¾@21¾c; sales of 2,000 bbls high test at 22c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 9.—Market unchanged at $4 05.

ROUSSVILLE, February 9.—Market quiet and dull at $3 95@4 00.

OIL CITY, February 9.—Market quiet and weaker; ordinary on lower creek held at $3 90; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 15.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Market dull and nothing doing; N. 1, 21¾@22c; crude 12c; cases 27¾c; February 22c; March 22¾c.

TITUSVILLE, February 9.—Market quiet; spot $2 77¾; S. O. first quarter $3 80@3 85.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, February 9.—Refined 22¾@22½c; crude, February, 13c bid; market dull.

OIL CITY, February 9.—Market quiet at $4 15@4 20.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—February 22c; March 22¾c; April 22¾c; crude 13c.

TITUSVILLE, February 9.—Market very dull and nominal at $3 95@4 00.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 9.—Market quiet and dull at $3 95@4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 9.—Market dull at $3 95@4 00; closing 9.

TIDIOUTE, February 9.—Market quiet at $3 85.

ROUSSVILLE, February 9.—Market quiet and dull at $3 75.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
H. McKelvey	Holdship Oil Works	308
H. McKelvey	Superior Oil Works	320
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	148
Thomas Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	294
Thomas Hackett	Nonpareil Oil Works	222
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
Wm Stewart	Nonpareil Oil Works	74
Wm Stewart	Standard Oil Works	174
T Hackett	R D Cochran	228
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	228
Pitts & R Co	Standard Oil Works	234
Fisher Bros	Eagle Oil Works	234

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Holdship Oil Works	308
Superior Oil Works	320
Nonpareil Oil Works	296
Sunbeam Oil Works	154
Eagle Oil Works	234
Total	3,322

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 8, 1872.

John Speese & Co, 52 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 65 bbls Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 393 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 166 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Farwell, Logan & Co, 360 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 386 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,012

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 9, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been fair and consist principally of through cattle. The market is dull and sluggish, but few cattle are left, scarcely any changing hands. Most of the buyers have left for the East, and the feeling and tone of the market is not so good as at the first of the week. Dealers generally report trade slow and prices low. While there is but little business doing, the prospect is not considered unpromising. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 pound steers, $5@5 25; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 25@5 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, $4 75@5 25; bulls, $2 75 to 3 50; cows, heifers and stags, $3 50 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day were heavy, and consist principally of the more common grades. The market for prime hogs is fair, and sell readily at prices from $5 @5 65. On Yorkers the feeling is bad, and the market slow and dull; prices range 25 to 50c ₱ 100 lbs lower than on Wednesday, the supply of this grade exceeding the demand. The prospect at this writing is fair for prime tops, which are not in full supply, following are the prices current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 45@5 55; prime Philadelphia $5 25@5 35; Yorkers $4 62@4 75; common $4 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep continue light. The market is firm and steady, with prices if anything a shade higher. Good sheep are in fair demand and sell about as soon as they arrive. At present no decline is looked for, the general opinion being that the market will rule steady at present quotations. The following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $7 @7 25; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 50@7 00; medium, 80 to 85 lbs $5 75@6 25; common, 65 to 75 @5 25; scalawags, $3 @4 50.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 9.—Wheat quiet and a shade better; white Michigan No 1 $1 56¾; amber Michigan $1 56; No 1 red winter $1 56; No 2 do¾. Corn a shade better; high mixed 46@46½c; low mixed 46½c; yellow 47@47½c. Oats quiet; No 1 42@42½c; No 2 40c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 10, 1872.

The increased demand for every description of the product of raw irons during the last year seems to have exhausted stocks, until consumers will have to confine their purchases to current production of furnaces for a time. There are, however, several new furnaces now being erected in this city and vicinity, which will be in operation within the next sixty to ninety days, and which may be expected to add one hundred thousand tons to the yearly supply of this market.

Sales of the current week have been restricted from want of stock, producers of all descriptions of forge pig being well sold up, and feeling great confidence in the early future of prices, are indisposed to contract in advance of production.

In foundry irons the demand is also in excess of supply for good medium grades of standard stocks.

Stocks of the charcoal irons are held at an advance, and from present indications holders will not have long to wait to realize their anticipations.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

400 tons medium gray mill iron	39 50—4 m
100 tons A No. 1 Foundry, from native ore	44 00—4 m
100 tons A No. 1 Foundry, from native ore	44 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge	41 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge	41 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge	41 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge	37 00—4 m
50 tons mottled and white	39 00—4 m
50 tons gray forge	41 00—4 m

Anthracite.

600 tons gray forge to arrive	340 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, March delivery	38 00—4 m
100 tons close gray forge	39 50—4 m
200 tons close gray forge	40 00—4 m
200 tons extra open gray forge, favorite brand	39 50—cash
100 tons neutral forge	40 00—cash
70 tons neutral gray forge, fav. brand	39 50—cash
50 tons No 1 extra foundry	45 50—4 m
20 tons No 1 extra foundry	44 00—4 m
40 tons No 2 extra foundry	42 00—4 m
40 tons No 1 extra foundry	42 00—4 m
160 tons mottled neutral	38 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge	40 00—4 m
100 tons A No 1 foundry	42 50—4 m
200 tons gray forge neutral	41 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge at furnace	35 50—cash
100 tons No 1 foundry	45 00—4 m
50 tons A No 1 foundry	42 50—4 m
20 tons A No 1 foundry	42 50—4 m
40 tons A No 1 foundry	42 00—4 m
60 tons A No 1 foundry	42 00—4 m
30 tons A No. 1 foundry	42 00—4 m
30 tons No. 2 foundry	41 00—4 m
50 tons No. 2 neutral at furnace	34 50—cash
10 tons A No. 1 foundry	43 00—4 m
10 tons A No. 1 foundry	42 00—4 m
20 tons forge	40 00—4 m
20 tons No. 2 foundry at furnace	36 00—cash

Youghiogheny Coke.

200 tons Dunbar forge to arrive	$41 00—4 m
100 tons Dunbar No. 1 foundry	42 50—4 m

Eastern Coke.

200 tons gray forge	$42 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge	40 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge	40 00—4 m

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Zug & Co., m 1
J Moorhead, m	1	Hallman & H., m 2
Painter & Son, m	1	Coleman, R. & Co., m 1
Park & Bro, c	1	Lewis, B.D & Co, m 15
Rodgers & B, m	1	Lewis, O & P, m 5
Total		31

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.	Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, c	11	Wm. Clark & Co, o 1
Bowman, C & Bro, o	1	Dilworth, P & Co, o 1
Brown, C & Co., o	1	Pittsburgh Bolt Co., o 1
Coleman, R & Co, o	2	Moorhead & Co, o 1
Wharton & Bro, o	2	Zug & Co, m 1
Hussey, Wells & Co, o	1	Union Mills, m 2
Total		27

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	6	Lewis, O & P, m 1
J W Porter, m	6	R Wister, m 5
J A Caughey, m	2	Hallman & H, m 1
J Regner	6	
Total		37

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

FRIDAY, February 9.—Pig Iron—During the past week the market has been in a very excited state and almost all brands have been marked up again. The demand still continues quite active, with a very light stock of most all grades. We quote as follows: Scotch pig $45 50@46; Tuscarawas $42@43 50; Massillon $42 00@42 50; Lake Superior charcoal No. 1 $47 50; No. 2 $45 00; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 $50 00; anthracite $43 50; Lake Superior bituminous No. 1 $45 00@ 00; No. 2 $42@44; Hanging Rock $46; Forge $40 00; Missouri $44@$45 00.

Bar—The prices for all kinds of bar iron has advanced. In next week's issue we will give the full revised list. Current rates are 4 on 5@5 on 6 on sheet iron.

Nails—Considerable movement at advanced prices.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 9, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; there was some inquiry for low extra and superfines, but the light offerings were held above the views of buyers.

GRAIN—Wheat active and advanced under the influence of favorable Easterne and Liverpool advices. No 2 spring $1 25; other brands inactive; seller last mail month $1 23@1 23½; seller March $1 25@1 26¾; market closed strong. Corn advanced ¾c @ 1c; 40¾c; car 40c; seller March 40¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 2½@2¾c; rejected 2@2½c. Barley quiet; No 2 fall 73@76c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and a shade lower at $19 25@19 40; seller March $19 25@19 75@c. Lard steady at 8.82½@8.85c; seller March 8.90@8.95c. Bulk meats steady at previous prices. Green meats unchanged. Boxed meats in fair demand at 8@8½c.

HOGS—Dull and a shade lower; extreme range $4 clear 60; bulk of sales at $4 90@5 05. Very little buying, owing to difficulty in getting transportation. Dressed hogs dull and lower; holders willing to accept $4 10 @4 50 for heavy and $4 60 @4 75 for light, but were unable to get these figures. Total number of hogs packed to date, 1,105,000.

CATTLE—Dull and inactive, owing to transportation; weak at $4 50@5 25 for fair to choice steers.

WHISKY—Sales at 91c.

6 P. M.—Wheat closed easier at $1 26 for March. Corn unchanged. Hogs unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Cotton declined; sales 900 bales; middling uplands 23c. Flour advancing; western and State $5 90@6 30; common to good extra $6 50@6 80; choice to fancy $6 90@7 25. Rye flour steady at $5 25@5 50. Corn meal dull and weak; Brandywine $4 60. Wheat active and advanced; No 2 spring $1 23@1 23½; No 1 do $1 26; No 2 red $1 24@1 24½. Oats steady; No 2 32½c. Corn active and advanced; No 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye firm; No 2 western $1 04@1 05. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $4 20@4 30. Mess pork quiet and weak at $19 25.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Sugar quiet; inferior 6a7½c; common 7¾@8c; fair to fully fair 8¾@9c; prime to strictly prime 9¾@10c. Molasses in good demand; supply light; choice to prime 55@56c; common 45@c; centrifugal 25@36c; fair 45@46c; prime to strictly prime 48@50c. Coffee quiet at 20@20½c. Whisky 92@93c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Receipts of beeves today 500, or 1,000 this week, and still all were sold firm at Monday's prices, or 9c for a car of fair little 7½ cwt; Cherokees; 10¾c for a car of 8¾ cwt, Indiana; 10¾@11c for 17 cars Tax cwt, Missouri; 12¾@c for a car of 8¾ cwt, Ohio.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 to-day, or 17,600 for the week; prices of fat stock ½c higher, or 9c for a deck of extra fine wool Ohio of 100 lbs; 8¾c for a car of 96 lbs; 8c for a car of 84 lbs; 7½c for a car of 92 lbs; 7c for some coarse 85 lbs Indiana, and 6¾c for a car of coarse 88 lbs Illinois.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 to-day, and 27,000 this week so far; five sold a car of 125 lbs Ohio at 5¾c; a car 175 lbs Indiana at 5¾c, and a car 175 lbs at 5¾c; 40 city dressed 6¼@6½c; western dressed 5¾@6c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 9.—Cattle—Receipts 483, making the total for the week 328 cars, against 326 cars last week. A scarcity of cars on the Central delays shipments. About 40 car lots, mostly common stock, are in the yards to be shipped through. Prices are firm at an advance over last week, and buyers holding off. Sales 18 Illinois steers of 1,215 to 1,229 lbs at $5 37½@5 62½; 7 head Canada common of 1,109 lbs at $4 62½c; 111 prime Missouri steers of 1,251 lbs at $5 75@6 00; steers of 1,063 lbs at $5 25. Sheep—Receipts none; the market closed firm at unchanged rates. Nearly everybody handling shipped brands. Sales of 92 Indianas of 97 lbs on private terms; 139 Indianas of 96 lbs at $5 15; 35 Canada sheep of 108 lbs at $7. Hogs—Receipts 1,189; rates firm at $4 75@4 95; extra would bring $5.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Cotton unsettled; middling 23¾@23½c. Flour—Demand good at full prices; family $7 20@7 35. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 54@1 57. Corn firm at 46c. Oats steady at 40@43c. Rye active and advanced to 92@95c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Mess pork quiet and unchanged at $19 25. Lard—Demand light but firmly held at 87½@95c. Bulk meat drooping; nominally at 8a8¾@8½c; sales of 200,000 lbs shoulders at 8¼c, part buyer 30 days. Bacon dull and drooping; a sale of 50 hhds sides clear rib at 11c; shoulders held at 8½c. Hogs active and advanced; good to choice $4 75@5 00; receipts 1,100 head. Whisky dull and drooping at 86@87c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 00@a 00; Indiana and Ohio $7 25@7 75. Wheat firm; State and western ohio $1 25@1 57; white $1 65. Rye steady at 92c. Corn in limited request; yellow 60c; high mixed 59@60c. Oats—white 55@56c; mixed 53c. Mess pork $14 50. Lard firm at 9½@9¾c. Crude petroleum 10¼c. Whisky dull at 96c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 9.—Bagging firm at 14@15c; stock held out of market. Cotton dull at 22¾c. Flour firm with an active inquiry, with light stock; extra family $6 75. Wheat steady at $1 55. Corn active; sales 2,000 bush shelled, sacked at 48c. Oats active; sales 1,000 bush sacked at 32c. Rye firm at 95c. Provisions steady; demand fair at yesterday's quotations. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 9.

THE VERY LATEST.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Seizure of Merchants' Books—Bribes Received by Officers, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 9.—At the Custom House investigation to-day a letter was read from H. Bristow, complaining of the delay to importers by the Appraiser's Department. Mr. Whitesides, importer, testified that a $100,000 suit is pending against him because of the seizure of his books, which he said was caused unnecessarily.

Whiteside complains that parties from the Custom House, especially Lewis J. Kirk, who came to seize his papers, acted "in a dictatorial and insulting way," stuffed all the books and papers they could find from 1868 into their pockets, and refused to give any receipt for them. He gave up the books under protest, and warned the officers that he would "punish them for that outrage if law would do so." The seizure was made on affidavit of Lewis Jones, of the Custom House, by order of deputy Collector Clark. He was at a loss to understand how they made out a case sufficient to justify the seizure, and he had frequently paid claim against him, and he had frequently paid charges without protest, notwithstanding which deputy Clark told him in a very insulting manner that his affairs were all wrong. We now spoke to two of our neighbors, who had been similarly dealt with, and ascertained that they had to pay in one case $800 and in another over $2,000 in bribes, to John Kankshie, who got it with knowledge of L. J. Kirk, and they had no doubt of S. G. Clark also. These sums were paid as gratuities to Kankshie in addition to the money they paid the District Attorney. On relating their experiences to Collector Murphy and Mr. Laughlin, they were assured that the persecution should cease. Two days later Clark sued them for $100,000, telling the Collector they were bringing in bleached linens at the price of brown ones, which he must have known to be false. The witness estimated the injury done to his business at $400,000. Even if Deputy Collector Clark's charges had been true, the loss to the Government would have been about $274.

E. B. Schafer, formerly special agent of the Treasury, testified to numerous frauds practiced in the disposal of goods at public sale by appraisers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1872.

ALL SORTS.

The Grand Jury will be discharged to-morrow. It held no session to-day. All papers relating to the indictment of Mayor Hall are still in the possession of the foreman.

There is no truth in the rumors that the District Attorney is considering the propriety of compromising with Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and associates for four or five millions. Sweeny is still in Canada.

The Sheriff has received warrants for William H. Cook, charging him with forgeries of over half a million dollars, but he is undoubtedly in England.

There was almost a riot in Fourteenth street this afternoon. A party of plasterers demanded of a contractor named McGlinsey that he discharge some non-society men. He refused to comply, and was struck with an iron bar. He fired four shots from a revolver at the party, who ran away. It is not known if any were injured.

Tweed testified at the investigation of the case of State Senator Wood to-day that he merely loaned Wood $15,000, for which he still holds Wood's note.

James Baxter has been sentenced to the New Jersey State Prison for twenty years, for his attempt to kill Samuel Whitehead, Sr.

In the legislative investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company, James D. Smith, one of the directors and a broker, testified to buying 17,000 shares of stock on account of President Stockwell, and that the company hold 27,000 shares which have never been issued, reducing the capital by three millions. He had borrowed as much as $700,000 off the company on security of Lake Shore stock, which had been repaid by Osborne. Another broker and director of the company testified that he had bought and sold stock for Stockwell, and owed the company now $500,000 or $600,000, the security being mostly composed of Pacific Mail stock.

It is said Mayor Hall will be present in Court of General Sessions to-morrow, and demand to know whether he is indicted or not.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE CATACAZY MATTER.

The London *Times* of the 25th has a long editorial on the Catacazy matter, and sums up the case as follows: "The whole story is perfectly intelligible as it stands. M. Catacazy got himself into trouble by his presumption in interfering with the negotiations between America and England; but his zeal, though unfortunate, was so far acceptable to the Russian Government that he was upheld by his employers to the very last. Confident in this support, he affronted and provoked beyond endurance the Government to which he was accredited, and to this end succeeded in making that he was exempt from any censure at their hands. This was too much for Mr. Fish, and he told the truth without disguising or proselyting in which he was perfectly justified. Had it not been for the publication of Fish's memorable dispatch of November 16, and the correspondence transmitted to Congress, Catacazy's pretensions would have imposed upon the world, and the American Government would have been left to put up in silence with the affronts it had received. All was not an agreeable prospect for the President and his Ministers, and so they turned the tables on the offender, but in pursuance of their own reasonable and just decisions, and not, as we can assure our Russian friends, through any suggestions of England."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday, with southerly winds throughout the Mississippi Valley; threatening weather extend from Texas into Louisiana; partially cloudy and clearing weather prevail from Florida to Virginia; the low barometer off Cape Hatteras continue nearly stationary; northeasterly winds continue until Saturday morning on the middle Atlantic coast, backing to the northwest, with clearing weather by Saturday night; increasing, but not dangerous winds will continue in the Eastern New England; the severest winds prevail some distance off the coast. Cautionary signals will continue for the rest of Friday evening, at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London and Boston.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Movement for Colfax Against His Desire.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 9.—The *Journal* of to-morrow will contain a letter from Vice President Colfax, in which he says that no effort is being made by his authority to make him a candidate for the Republican nomination for President; that he has invariably declared himself in favor of President Grant's renomination, and that he hopes that the Republican State Convention, which assembles in this city on the 23d of February, will so declare unanimously, and that no friend of his will hereafter mention his name in opposition to that of President Grant.

Kansas Senatorial Bribery Case.

TOPEKA, February 9.—The Senatorial bribery committee reported to the Senate to-day that Daniel Adams refused to answer a question as to whether Lew Smith or Mr. Caldwell made checks to members of the Legislature, or others, which were negotiated through the bank of which he (Adams) was president; also whether certain parties drew through his bank on the Treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for $10,000, or other amount. The Senate passed a resolution directing Adams to answer the questions. It was further testified before the committee that Sidney Clarke knew nothing about the certificate for $5,000 alleged to have been given to Wood.

Justice to a Dead Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHARLESTON, February 9, 1872.

The remains of W. G. Kehler, who died suddenly at the Franklin House day before yesterday, were buried yesterday. The report previously telegraphed that he died of *delirium tremens* was incorrect, the Coroner's jury finding that death resulted from exposure while delirious from the effects of typhoid fever.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Yesterday forenoon six passenger cars arrived at Rawlins Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, the first having been twenty days from Omaha. Some of the passengers report having been obliged to subsist, between stations, on crackers and cheese, the railroad men averring that nothing else could be provided. An indignation meeting was held on a snow-bound train, by passengers who had volunteered to shovel snow, but protested against the provisions supplied them, being unwholesome and insufficient. The Superintendent at Laramie, in response to a telegram, ordered the distribution of supplies in an express car belonging to a party of railroad men eastward bound. The want of discipline and poverty of motive power on the road is bitterly denounced.

General Robert Anderson's remains will leave Fortress Monroe on Monday, in charge of his brother, for West Point.

A bill was yesterday introduced in the New York Senate forbidding all processions in cities except of the National Guard, Police and Fire Departments, unless notice of the object, time, &c., be given beforehand to the police authorities, and their written consent obtained, when suitable protection shall be furnished. All processions except funeral processions are prohibited on Sundays.

The New York Custom House Investigation Committee adjourned last night to Washington.

The steamship City of Washington arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool.

Jack Garver, indicted jointly with Tom McCahan for the murder of Myers at Hamilton, Ohio, has been released.

Advices from Mexico state that the revolutionists captured Zacatecas on the 20th ult., with a large quantity of stores and artillery.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage February 9, 1872.

	Cents.
Bedell, Henry V., Farmingdale, N. Y.	3
Both, Frederick, English Centre, Pa.	3
Cheatam, Wood & Co., Nashville, Tenn.	3
Cook, Gibbs & Co., Little Rock, Ark.	3
Gurlich, H. M., St. Joseph, Mo.	3
Ish, J. K., Omaha, Neb.	3
Jack, L. B., Portsmouth, O.	3
Kennedy & Whitney, Council Bluff, Iowa.	3
Mauntney, E., Altoona, Pa.	c3
McVay, E. A., Finleyville, Pa.	3
Nixon & Son, New Castle, Ind.	3
Potts, Jos. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Rush & Co., Fort Scott, Kansas.	3
Vaughn Wm. & Son, Newton, Iowa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, February 9, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Force—approx.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.03	03	21	8	E.	11	.01	H	1
Cairo	29.97	05	36	4					A
Chicago, Ill.	29.96	04	24	8	S. E.	4	.04	G	3
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	02	33	4	S. E.	4	.02	G	3
Cleveland, O.	30.04	02	25	4	S. E.	5	.03	H	3
Davenport, Iowa	30.05	07	22	4	E.	3	.01	B	1
Detroit, Mich.	30.06	03	24	4	E.	3	.02	B	1
Louisville, Ky.	29.96	01	39	3	N. W.			B	1
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	04	40	1				A	3
Nashville, Tenn.	29.99	03	40	1				A	3
New Orleans, La.	30.01	01	51	2	N. W.	04	.04	B	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.18	01	30	2				B	1
Shreveport, La.	29.86	01	56	8	S. E.	6	.18	G	1
St. Louis, Mo.	29.97	02	34	5	S. E.	5	.04	H	1
St. Paul, Minn.	29.86	05	23	9	S. W.	1	.01	B	1
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.96	02	54	3	S. E.	3	.03	B	1

The minus sign (—) before the figures in thermometer column indicates below zero.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Home Again.

At an early hour this morning, who should drop into the lock-up but the girl Minnie Moore. It was only the other day that officer George Strain, of the Mayor's Detectives, took the girl to Philadelphia and deposited her in the Home of the Good Shepherd. All that explanation Minnie makes for her presence here is that the Good Shepherd doctor said that she would be better in Pittsburgh. This matter will bear explanation.

The Fights on the Ice.

The people residing on either side of the Allegheny River where it divides Lawrenceville from Herr's Island, have been greatly annoyed, of late, by crowds of young rascals fighting on the ice. The combatants were recruited on either side of the river, and almost daily have indulged in pitched battles to the imminent risk of residents in the vicinity. Yesterday, according to previous arrangement, Detective Wilmot, of Mayor Blackmore's police, with a detail of twelve men and an equal number under the guidance of Chief Clark, of Allegheny visited the scene for the purpose of arresting the ring-leaders in the

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

The Cashier of the Arsenal Bank Assaulted—Escape of a Couple of Desperadoes.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon a bold attempt was made to rob the Arsenal Bank, on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets. About the time mentioned the new Cashier, Mr. Eugene Snowden was attending to his duties in the bank when two medium sized men entered. One of them engaged Mr. Snowden in conversation for a moment when the other suddenly threw about a quarter of a pound of cayenne pepper in his eyes. The man who had been talking to Mr. Snowden then jumped over the counter, but with great presence of mind Mr. Snowden drew a revolver and fired at the man who he supposed the man was, as he could not see. This alarmed the scoundrels and they ran from the bank, leaving the door in opposite direction, which succeeded in making their escape. Mr. Straub and Mr. McLean, also attaches of the bank, immediately audited the account of the institution, and found that the would-be robbers secured nothing for their trouble. Shortly after the flight of the men a pair of false whiskers and a moustache of the same color, and an alley near the bank, and the latter near the Pittsburgh end of the Ewalt street bridge. The police are endeavoring to find the rascals.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Man Knocked Down and Robbed of $700—No Arrests.

A young man named Morton J. Carpenter, a resident of Texas, but at present on a visit to this city, was rather roughly handled at East Liberty, on Thursday night. Mr. Carpenter is a young man who formerly resided in Mr. Spahr's. It is alleged by the visitor that on the evening mentioned he received a note requesting him to call on a gentleman at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, who desired to see him on urgent business. About eight o'clock he left Mr. Spahr's house, and proceeded along Ellsworth avenue in the direction of Penn avenue. He had not gone very far from the house when he was attacked by three men who knocked him down, beat him and robbed him of $700, which, he says, he had on his person at the time. They then dragged him to the railroad track, and left him there in an almost insensible condition. He recovered, however, soon enough to get away from the track before any train came along. During the scuffle, Mr. Carpenter says, he fired his pistol at one of the men who fell on the ground.

Last evening detective Long visited Mr. Carpenter, and found him entirely recovered from his injuries save a slight wound on one of his hands. He was unable to give any account of his assailants.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Our American Cousin" was given to a very large audience last night, by Mr. Sothern and Manager Elsler's company. The last chances to see this fine artist will be at the matinee and this evening, when he will impersonate *Lord Dundreary*.

On Monday evening the stock company will produce the sensational play "After Dark." Next Thursday evening Mlle. Aimee and her company will appear in *opera bouffe*.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

A greatly delighted audience was present in Mr. Beamer's theater last night, on the occasion of Mrs. Bernard's benefit. The performance consisted of "Peggy Green," the third act of "Il Trovatore," and the farce of the "Bonnie Fish Wife." In the first piece Mrs. Bernard was most excellently supported by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Hotto. The third act of "Trovatore," although "cut" a little, was very creditably rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, and Mr. and Mrs. Drayton. Mr. Nicholas Toerge, leader of the orchestra, and his talented musicians, deserve great credit for the artistic manner in which they performed their portion of the selection. The "Bonnie Fish Wife" concluded the entertainment and was capitally acted. The same programme is announced for the matinee to-day. In the evening "Rob Roy," with all the original music, will form the attraction.

Varieties' Theater.

The usual popular matinee will be given at this theater at half-past two this afternoon, and in the evening a regular Saturday night double bill is promised.

Masonic Hall.

Martin, the Wizard, gives a matinee for ladies and children this afternoon, when each little one's heart will be gladdened with a present. In the evening the Professor gives his last entertainment, and distributes his last hundred gifts to his patrons.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 6, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise, Feet.	Rise, Inch.	Fall, Feet.	Fall, Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	—	—	—	—
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	6
Louisville, Ky.	0	1	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	1
Nashville, Tenn	0	2	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	6	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	—	—	—	—
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	3
St. Louis, Mo.	—	—	—	—
St. Paul, —	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	0	0	7

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 9.—Three and a half feet in canal; less than four feet to Evansville. Clear and pleasant; mercury ranging from 35 to 47.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 9.—Arrived—Fisk, Paducah. Departed—Fisk, Paducah; Lumsden, Nashville. No boats have yet been released from the gorge below. The river has fallen twenty-one inches; warm and pleasant all day; thermometer 42.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—No change in the condition of the river; gorge still firm. The weather has made no material change, however, and the thaw been more rapid.

Surprise and regret is expressed among Gentiles at Salt Lake over the visit of Minister De Long and the Japanese Embassy to Brigham Young, who does not, they claim, occupy any official position, and is a prisoner charged with murder. It is considered that Mr. De Long has made a serious mistake. The Embassy expect to start eastward to-morrow.

THE GREAT OIL SUIT.

Owston & Sowers vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company—Testimony of Col. Lawrence, Superintendent, and Mr. King, Assistant.

The trial of the above case, which has been adjourned over two days, was resumed yesterday morning. The following additional evidence for the defence was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF COL. LAWRENCE.

Col. J. J. Lawrence, sworn—Am General Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; the equipment of the road, in 1869, in oil cars, was 150; the number in regular service was about 120; a large proportion is out of service, repairing, etc. Up until 10th December, 1869, the equipment of the road was amply sufficient for the oil shipments; there were three points for shipping oil south of Oil City—Foster's, Scrubgrass and Parker's. About the 10th of December there was a great pressure for cars, as large quantities of oil had been contracted for to come in that month; there never had been such a demand for cars before in the history of the road; it was impossible to supply one car where four were wanted; there were points for shipping oil south of Oil City—West Penn road; there are eight or ten refineries on the West Penn road, and oil was shipped over our road to the West Penn Junction, and delivered at refineries at Freeport, Fairview, Riverside and other points on West Penn road; they were all receiving more or less oil; at least one-fourth to one-third of all the oil that left Venango and other points below went to the West Penn road; it required about a third of our rolling stock to accommodate that trade; I omitted to mention the Hutchinson refinery, below Manchester, where we had to send cars; delivering them to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road; there is a refinery located 1,000 bbls a day; it took about four days to get cars down there and back again. We experienced a great difficulty in the detention of cars in the month of December in Pittsburgh; there was a general detention at all the refineries. There were two principal causes of detention—one was, that a great deal of the oil brought down was not "gravity" oil, or oil of the gravity contracted for; another cause was, that a great deal of the oil was consigned to the Pittsburgh road; they could not receive